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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Britain Has Double Trouble

China Foresees Unification

'Unemployment' Does Not Aid

Latin Revolutions Explained

Canada Knows Its Courtesy

Diplomacy Brings New Tongue

BRITAIN gets sober news from both Ireland and India in a day. President de Valera sends official word that the Irish Free State will drop the royal oath. Dominions Secretary Thomas, holding the oath to be a part of the treaty, tells Parliament a grave situation exists, and sends a reply affirming the British position. Involved also are the large land annuities—compensation for the farms turned over by British landlords to Irish farmers—which President de Valera says will not be paid. The All-India Moslem Conference at Lahore unanimously agrees that unless the British Government decides the differences with the Hindus satisfactorily to Moslems by the end of June, Moslems will boycott the Round Table. Britain may have difficult days ahead, but one thing its statesmen traditionally don't do—they never close their eyes and call it night.

* * *

¶ China sees, in the midst of heavy perplexities, a hopeful development. Never in the 20 years of the Republic have so many opposing war lords and political leaders come together to meet a national emergency as in the past few weeks. Nanking reports a growing prospect of unified government. Out of its "darkest hour" China feels something coming—light.

* * *

¶ Congress, struggling with the tax measure, does a drastic thing. The House foes of the sales tax push through a provision raising the estate tax on estates of $10,000,000 or more from 20 to 45 per cent. This makes the higher brackets mean the lower pincers—but the pinched are few.

* * *

¶ The nations, trying to balance work and workers, give an unrespectable word respectability—unemployment. Negative in all its implications, wrong usage makes it appear positive. Snared into a classification, men hunting jobs feel themselves either squared or squelched. They are made ready for a dole—or for anarchy. Unemployment is becoming a menacing nickname for something that cannot actually exist. As a word it is a noun—but it's an improper noun, in any case.

* * *

¶ Latin America's tidal wave of revolution is explained by an expert. Dr. Victor Andres Belaunde, leader of the Center Party in Peru and professor of Latin-American affairs in the University of Miami, gives the university's annual Round Table a succinct summary. In the Latin countries the middle class democrats, understanding citizen duties imperfectly, fail to consolidate their power. This allows governments to turn into personal regimes and raises up dictators who dare do anything. In time comes revolution, a lawless method of putting out a lawless dictator and bringing back law. The South American hope, says Dr. Belaunde, is North American help in clinging to Pan-American ideals.

* * *

¶ Canada knows that courtesy moves mountains. The painted signs of the Vancouver ferry speak pleasantly to patrons. The first board, swinging in the approach, reads: "In order to improve our service passengers are requested to board boats briskly." As the traveler reaches the apron he sees a second: "Pardon us! Did you read the last sign?" With the matter put up to him like that, who wouldn't be willing to shake a foot? Politeness is a manner of asking somebody to do something that makes him grateful for the opportunity to please you.

* * *

¶ London hears Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, tell Parliament the League of Nations' function is mediative rather than coercive. He claims considerable success already achieved by the League in the Far East. He sees the United States co-operating for the same reason that Japan appears to be yielding to the moral pressure—because the nations, through the League, have been able to agree.

* * *

¶ The world learns a new language from the diplomat, through whom nations speak their thoughts in these ticklish times. He doesn't gather up his notes on a certain subject, but his dossier. He wouldn't ask a creditor nation to put off the pay day, but proposes a moratorium. He doesn't demand that the full committee attend, but asks a plenary session. He never suggests that his opponent is falling into falsehood, but only that he is atomizing the truth. He speaks of valuta when he means current value, and doesn't write the same long letter to several powers, but transmits identic notes. Even in the little things he moves behind a mystifying veil of his own verbiage. A communique certifies that he fares forth to the embellisher—when he's merely going out to hunt a haircut.

English Town Buys Land to Keep Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Eng.

ANOTHER step in the process of preserving Cambridge from the possibilities of future industrial or commercial exploitation has been taken in the purchase by the Cambridge Preservation Society of 230 acres of the Coton Manor Farm, situated to the southwest of this town.

The society now owns 613 acres in the vicinity, largely owing to the generosity of the Pilgrim Trust, which considers that it is "of national importance to preserve as far as it is still possible the beauty and dignity of the settings of our ancient universities."

Paris Premier Calls Britain 'Noble' Nation

Friendly Policies Recall Support as Journalist of Entente Cordiale

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—When M. André Tardieu again took up the reins of power it was particularly remarked that he laid unusual stress on a passage in the ministerial statement which referred to Great Britain. He warmly solicited the friendship of that "noble" nation and he said that since France and Great Britain were both attached to the cause of peace by the method of legality their accord was the best guarantee for them both.

All who have approached the French Prime Minister are aware that one of his principal hopes is a renewal of the Entente Cordiale. When the Entente Cordiale was formed in 1904 M. Tardieu was a young but distinguished journalist. It was his business to comment on the new and unexpected element which had entered into European diplomacy.

In 1908 he was charged to deliver the French lectures at Harvard University and he took as the subject of his lessons the Alliances of France. Afterward he published a book in which the subject was elaborated and I have always found it among the most valuable manuals of French policy which exist.

Diplomatic Situation Relieved

Much has happened since then. European conditions have changed. Yet with a few corrections the chapter on France and the Entente with England may be allowed to stand.

It must be remembered that for several centuries France and England had been in a state of incipient hostilities—when those hostilities were not open. In the seventeenth century were the wars of the League of Augsburg; in the eighteenth the war of the Spanish succession, and of the Austrian succession, the Seven Years' War, the American war, and in the nineteenth century the wars of the Revolution and of the Empire continued. France and England regarded themselves as rivals on all the colonial routes of the world.

The Entente Cordiale therefore revolutionized the diplomatic situation. In itself the Entente was merely an agreement on Morocco and Egypt and minor matters. But it was understood in a much wider sense. The accord was not a formal alliance but it was something which was perhaps more important, namely, the sealing of a friendship.

"When the Entente was concluded," wrote the young Tardieu, "its object was negative and limited; quickly, so quickly that many people were surprised, it acquired a positive value." He goes on to record that the Entente had a great weight in the crises which Europe experienced from 1905 onward.

Cordial in Relations

It is not astonishing that M. Tardieu should remember with special significance the first important event of his diplomatic career of more than a quarter of a century ago—for he was then honorary First Secretary of Embassy. Now that he is Foreign Minister of France he dreams of remaking the Entente Cordiale.

It will have been remarked that Sir John Simon, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been conspicuously cordial in his relations with M. Tardieu. There is no doubt that Franco-British relations have passed through a trying time. The French accused the British of acting perversely, in weakening the value of signatures in international affairs, in taking sides with Germany against France, in having pursued a separate debts policy; and the British accused the French of obstinately clinging to texts, of standing in the way of a European settlement, and of hoarding gold to the detriment of Great Britain.

There has been, from time to time, much bitter feeling.

Whether, and how far, France and Great Britain can in fact work together, remains to be seen. Their opinions are far apart on a number of subjects. But that is no reason why they should not seek a genuine friendship.

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Moslems Intend 'Direct Action' If Britain Delays Settlement

Lahore Conference Intimates Boycott of Round Table Discussions—Demands Decision on Communal Issue With Hindus Before End of June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

NEW DELHI, India, March 23—"Direct action" is threatened by the All-India Moslem Conference if the British Government's decision on the communal question is not announced by the end of June.

This policy was unanimously agreed to at Lahore when Moslems from all parts of the country voiced dissatisfaction with the present political situation, especially in regard to their own community's prospective status under the new constitution. The form "direct action" would take would be that of boycotting further round table conference discussions.

Although the Moslem declaration is directed against the British Government, Moslem bitterness is directed against the Hindus. Moslems are extremely bitter against the All-India National Congress, claiming Congress agitation has forced Britain to surrender on many political points to the detriment of the Moslem community.

Impartial observers of the general political scene, however, hold this contention is unjustified. They maintain that when the British Government announces its communal settlement it is more likely that the Hindus will be disgruntled rather than the Moslems.

London's announcement that the British would settle the communal impasse has aroused a controversy more militant than anything that has been thrown into the political arena since the day in London when the princes recommended federation as the goal for the country.

Belief is strong among the Hindus that the Government seeks to perpetuate communal dissension with the view of enabling Britain to retain hold of the country even under federation. Already it is forgotten that Indians have had ample opportunity in the last 18 months to solve the issue themselves and there is indication that the British settlement may bring about a major political crisis.

Despite this there is a strong body of considered opinion, both British and Indian that the British Government should unhesitatingly make its decision. These observers pin their faith on the ultimate sense of British justice which will see that no community will go uncared for under the new constitution.

BENES OUTLINES CZECH POSITION ON DANUBE PLAN

Participation of Germany and Italy Emphasized in Pronouncement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 23—Agreement between the great powers as the basis of any central European economic understanding was the chief emphasis in a speech by Dr. Eduard Beneš, Foreign Minister, yesterday before both Czechoslovak Houses of Parliament.

This first official Czechoslovak pronouncement regarding a Danubian economic understanding was particularly guarded, since Czech agrarians have strongly opposed it, but at the same time its emphasis upon the necessity of German and Italian coöperation finds quick response throughout central Europe today.

Czechoslovakia's standpoint, Dr. Beneš declared, is, first, readiness to coöperate with Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Roumania economically on a basis of preference tariffs, provided all political questions on a customs union are excluded; second, Czechoslovakia will enter only negotiations in which Roumania and Yugoslavia also partake; third, Czechoslovakia will participate in the Tardieu proposals only if Berlin and Rome also support the same.

Dr. Beneš declared the necessity of immediate central European action, since certain states cannot continue much longer under present conditions. It is essential, he said, to dissipate Germany's fear that in the new policy Austria is to be made an anti-German instrument.

Any such idea, he declared, is fundamentally wrong and Czechoslovakia is opposed, since it wishes friendly German - Czechoslovak political relations, but he hoped Germany, like all other great powers, was ready to make sacrifices on behalf of central European policy and he contradicts Italian fears of future Czechoslovak hegemony in central Europe.

This greatly complicated issue should be examined entirely without political prejudice on all sides, the Foreign Minister indicates. The Czechoslovak agrarians' problem is how they fare under any Danubian agreement with a system of import monopoly and maximum corn prices.

PARTY RIFTS THREATENED IN TAX FIGHT

Insurgents on Both Sides May Contest Leaders in National Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23—Far-reaching fiscal policies that will play their part in the presidential campaign came to the front today, as the fate of the sales tax measure hung in the balance in the House.

Encouraged by a fourth straight victory over regular leaders of both parties, some members of the Progressive-Insurgent group laid plans to carry the contest on into the conventions, if successful in Congress, with the hope of overthrowing regular leadership in formulating the party platforms. Particular attention was given to the Democrats among whom the widest split has occurred on the tax measure.

Some of the more extreme of the Progressives have taken the position that the national budget should not be balanced at the present time, and they propose to bring the $2,000,000,000 soldier bonus measure to an immediate issue, if they can secure an initial victory on the pending tax legislation.

Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York, leader of the Progressive opposition, today forecast, however, that his group would find difficulty in securing as many votes against the sales tax measure that comes up tomorrow, as it did in its 190 to 149 vote victory in increasing inheritance tax rates yesterday.

Mr. LaGuardia admitted that the concessions granted by advocates of the sales tax in the form of exemptions of food, clothing and other articles had somewhat diminished the supporters in his ranks.

Mr. LaGuardia himself, at one point in the discussions this week, stated that he felt the sales tax should be passed, in view of the concessions which he had won. He was, however, persuaded by other leaders of the opposition to continue the fight. In an emphatic statement to the House he denounced an editorial attack appearing in a Chicago paper declaring him to be an "alien." He received applause from all sides as he sat down, after declaring his patriotic motives.

Increasing pressure is being brought to bear on Speaker John N. Garner (D.) of Texas, by sales tax supporters, to declare himself more strongly in its behalf. Regular leaders declare that the whole question of national fiscal policy has come to be bound up in the pending fight, though they still insist the budget will be balanced if the sales tax is defeated. There is a general feeling here that the boom for Mr. Garner for President which was making unusually rapid progress among Democrats, has been adversely affected by recent developments.

The four victories scored by ad-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Schools Found Well Provided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., March 23 — Cities and towns generally have been remarkably generous in school appropriations, declared Mr. Frank W. Wright, director of the State Board of Education, before more than 300 principals and supervisors of elementary schools now in conference here.

"Look at Greenfield," he said. "Its total appropriations were $796,000 and of this $303,000 went to schools. In other words Greenfield gives 40 per cent of its total appropriations to maintain its schools. Of 59 places, 27 gave the same amounts for schools as last year. Many other towns gave what the school committees asked for and in others the decreases were inconsequential.

"Some have thought that teachers salaries would be greatly reduced but only 17 places in the State reduced salaries of teachers. Some teachers voluntarily asked for wage cuts."

Dr. Roscoe W. Thatcher, president of Massachusetts State College, told the conference that use of the college's new name "State College" (it was formerly Massachusetts Agricultural College) has aided greatly in impressing high school pupils with the fact that the institution is part of the public school system.

Dr. Walter G. Whitman urged improvement of the elementary school curriculum in nature study. He urged a definite place be assigned this study in the curriculum.

BRITAIN TAKES FIRM STAND ON IRISH OATH

Thomas Says Government Will Not Allow Breach of Treaty Terms

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 23—The British Government has decided definitely to challenge the contention of Mr. Eamon de Valera, new President of the Irish Free State Executive Council, that continued adoption of the oath of allegiance to the King and maintenance of payments of land annuities to the British treasury are matters that can be changed by one party to the Irish treaty without the consent of the other party.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary of State, in a grave official statement in the House of Commons today, said the British Government was addressing to Dublin a communication which would make the position on this side of St. George's channel clear beyond doubt.

The Secretary went on to explain that the British Government takes the view that the oath is an "integral part of the treaty made 10 years ago between the two countries and hitherto honorably observed on both sides." He also said any failure to pay land annuities would be "a manifest violation of an agreement which is binding in law and honor on the Irish Free State whatever administration may be in power in exactly the same way as the treaty itself is binding."

Thomas Refuses Details

These unequivocal words were loudly cheered from all parts of the House. The only dissent was from a small group of extreme Left Wing Labor members headed by Mr. James Maxton, who, however, failed to induce the Dominions Secretary to go beyond this statement.

Asked by Mr. George Buchanan, Left Wing Labor, whether remission of any portion of the land annuities would be allowed, Mr. Thomas said, "I do not propose to go into any details." Mr. Buchanan went on to ask, "Is that a declaration of war, by the right honorable gentleman," but a further hearing was refused by other members.

Mr. Thomas concluded by urging that nothing should be said at this stage that would embitter the situation. He added he had made his declaration "so that those who believe than an honorable agreement on both sides can only be altered by the consent of both sides shall be in no apprehension or doubt as to where the British Government stands."

Regarded as Invitation

The Thomas statement is regarded as invitation to the Free State Government to discuss the situation further. It establishes a state of things contemplated by the Imperial Conference in 1930 when a procedure was agreed to for settling amicably such a dispute as has now arisen between the British and Free State Governments.

This procedure lays down that such a dispute between any member states of the British Commonwealth of Nations shall be submitted to a tribunal composed of five members, two nominated by each side and with a coöpted chairman. All members of such tribunal are to be outstanding representatives of the British Commonwealth and one of each side is to be some highly placed judicial authority or distinguished jurist.

LONDON, March 23 (AP) — Great Britain is determined that Ireland shall neither abolish the oath of allegiance to the British Crown nor discontinue payment of the Irish land annuities, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Dominions, told the House of Commons today.

Mr. J. W. Dulanty, Irish High Commissioner in London, listened to Mr. Thomas' statement from the gallery of the House of Commons. Immediately after Mr. Thomas finished, Mr. Dulanty telephoned to Dublin.

Mr. Dulanty yesterday informed Mr. Thomas that the Irish people by overwhelming vote in the last election had made mandatory the oath's removal.

The Free State Government, Mr. Dulanty told Mr. Thomas, had decided that:

1. The oath was not a mandatory part of the Anglo-Irish treaty.

2. Since the Irish Constitution was a people's constitution, anything affecting it belonged to the internal sovereignty and was purely a domestic matter.

3. The people had declared "without ambiguity" their will and it in itself was "more than sufficient to make the Government's decision final and irrevocable."

Great Community Farming Project For 200 Minneapolis Families Urged

MIINEAPOLIS, Minn., March 23 (AP) — A vast community farming project was being considered today as a solution for the unemployment problem.

Some 200 selected families, now unable to care for themselves, would live in a self-sustaining colony on a coöperative farm of 20,000 acres.

Mr. Oscar W. Behrens, secretary to Mayor William Anderson, and one of the sponsors of the idea, said the plan was modeled on an American idea—that of the farm coöperative—and was entirely different from that followed by Russian Communists.

Mr. Behrens, who is president of Minneapolis direct unemployment relief plan, said his committee was virtually assured by interested individuals of a $100,000 fund to start the colony.

The plan would entail purchase of land on a 25-year contract with each family buying its own plots, deferred payments to start after effective operation had begun.

The community would be provided with schools and manufacturing plants necessary for commodities the community would need. Surplus farm products would be sold or traded for those commodities not manufactured in the community.

Northern Minnesota County boards have been asked to coöperate in an effort to obtain the land. Plans, though still in the formative stage, would provide coöperative packing, bakery, creamery, clothing, recreation and education plants.

The committee also has discussed means of giving the enterprise a start with 1000 cows, 3000 hogs, 10,000 chickens, 2000 head of sheep, 200 swarms of bees and 25 eight-family apartment buildings.

Dry Facts Refute Wet Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

AGAINST each of the major claims of the wets, answering data and arguments have been prepared and made public by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In parallel columns the general assertions of the wets have been answered by specific, concrete arguments from authoritative sources as follows:

Wet Propaganda	Truth
Prohibition enforcement costs the country billions of dollars.	Total cost of enforcement, 1920 to 1931, $284,156,524; collections from fines and penalties and revenues from taxes on lawful and distilled and fermented liquors, $548,588,884. The net is a balance in favor of the Government of $264,432,260.—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Director of Prohibition.
Prohibition has caused an enormous economic loss.	Total national wealth in 1914 was $192,000,000,000; in 1931 it was $329,700,000,000. — National Industrial Conference Board, Feb. 20, 1932.
Repealing prohibition would put 1,000,000 men at work.	Department of Commerce reported to the Senate, Jan. 11, 1932, in 1914 only 86,000 men employed in the manufacture of liquor. "Increased employment in the brewery industry would take that much away from the soft drink trade and there would be no net gain in total employees of all industries."—Bureau of Business Research, College of the City of New York.
Beer will bring prosperity.	"To encourage the return of the saloon or even let up our efforts to control the drink trade will injure every legitimate industry in two ways: The average worker will have fewer dollars to spend for the products of industry; second, the liquor trade will get more of these dollars which ought to go for useful industries."—Thomas Nixon Carver, Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University.
Beer taxed three cents a bottle would produce $1,000,000,000 a year revenue.	To raise this fabulous revenue would require a consumption of 12½ gallons of beer *daily* by every family in states permitting beer.
Repealing prohibition would permit the Government to levy an internal revenue tax on liquor amounting to $2,000,000,000 a year.	Highest liquor tax ever received was $483,000,000, which included a special war tax in 1919. Average year's liquor tax was less than 10 per cent of what wets promise.
Prohibition has lost billions of dollars in taxes to the Government.	In the first decade of prohibition, although cost of government increased as the country increased, the Government paid off billions of indebtedness and reduced income taxes.
Prohibition has increased drinking.	The Government measured the amount of hops, corn sugar, rye, barley, etc., raised and imported, subtracted the amounts used in known legal enterprises and reported the amount of raw material left would make less than a third of the former liquor consumption. — Colonel Woodcock's testimony before subcommittee of House Appropriations Committee, Jan. 21, 1932.
Bootleggers thrive on dry vote.	Every corrupt city administration in America has been elected on *wet* tickets.

RANK QUESTION HALTS SHANGHAI PEACE PARLEYS

Chinese Delegate Walks Out, Demanding Japanese of Equal Status Be Sent

SHANGHAI, March 23 (AP)—The Sino-Japanese peace parleys were halted today over a question of military rank.

Gen. Chiang Kuang-nai, chief Chinese military delegate, left the conference before it was well under way, saying he would not return until Lieut-Gen. Kenkichi Uyeda, chief of the Japanese group, had been replaced by a representative of full general's rank.

General Uyeda was beneath his rank, General Chiang said, and this constituted a reflection on China's army.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Nanking Government and head of the Chinese diplomatic delegation, said later that General Chiang's attitude was "entirely correct." If the Japanese are appointing a subordinate officer, the Chinese will do likewise, he asserted.

Meanwhile the League of Nations commission of inquiry, which had intended to stay here until a truce was assured, arranged today to leave for Nanking on Saturday.

On the way it will split into two groups, one going to Nanking and the other stopping off to visit the Hangchow Airdrome, where bombs were dropped by Japanese planes. This group will join the others at Nanking later.

For the past two days the commissioners have been studying the local situation with the Chinese and foreign authorities. Japanese business men also have been consulted.

At Nanking they will remain until the end of the month before going to Peiping.

American official participation in the administration of the International Settlement, where American property interests are steadily increasing, has been lessened as a result of a two-day election to choose a new municipal council.

The American representation on the Council has dropped from two to one, who is Mr. Frank J. Raven, banker and real estate operator.

The Council now consists of five British, five Chinese, two Japanese, one American and one Dane. The foreign taxpayers in the settlement elect the councilmen.

MEANING SOUGHT FOR 'NATIONAL INTEREST' TERM

Historian to Conduct $25,000 Research on Use by Congressmen

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23—The Social Science Research Council, backed by funds of some of the largest and wealthiest foundations in the United States, has launched a $25,000 study of what is in the congressional thought when representatives and senators speak of "national interest."

It has commissioned Dr. Charles A. Beard, historian and internationally known educator, to make a nation-wide survey to determine whether this phrase is a mere nebulosity or has to do with a fact—whether the elected spokesman uses it as a cover-all for local demands, or whether it is by way of politely guising reference to "pork barrel" legislation.

"The idea of national interest constantly appears in legislative debates," said Dr. Robert T. Crane, permanent secretary of the council, in announcing the award. "It likewise recurs in discussions arising out of international crises and has great influence on national and international issues. The idea is little understood, and it is proposed to examine important cases of its use."

This is the first time the council has turned its experts to the task of determining the scope and limitations of a phrase, but it is held that the public has a right to a close definition.

In addition to providing funds for Dr. Beard in his search through the tangled undergrowth of popular verbiage after a precise index term for "national interest," the council made a grant of $45,000 to Prof. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina to study social, economic, political and educational conditions in the southern states.

Another southern study was authorized in a grant of $5000 to Prof. Wilson Gee of the University of Virginia to promote effective corporate organization among the colleges of the South.

BORAH TOLD U. S. FREE TO ENTER COURT

Secretary of State Says Root Protocol Accepts Senate Reservation

FOREIGN RELATIONS GROUP UNSATISFIED

Will Have Mr. Stimson Before Full Committee for Further Questioning

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a letter from Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, were today told that the Root protocol "fully accepts the five reservations of the Senate resolution of 1926, and thereby imposes the jurisdictional restriction upon the World Court as to advisory opinions, which was sought by the fifth reservation of the Senate."

The world needs American adherence to the Court, Mr. Stimson added.

According to Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the committee and an anti-Court spokesman, "many members of the committee" were not satisfied with the message, so Mr. Stimson will be summoned to appear for further examination next week.

After a lengthy study of the original reserves and the Root protocol, Mr. Stimson states:

"It seems to me that such an analysis makes clear that the much-discussed fifth reservation of the Senate is accepted in its entirety by the pending protocol."

Way to Clear Doubts

"But if there is the slightest doubt in the minds of the committee as to this, the interpretative resolution which I understand has been suggested by Senator Reed would make sure beyond peradventure that no other interpretation could in the future prevail. By Senator Reed's resolution it could be put beyond the possibility of future question, that interpretation which has been given us by Mr. Root shall be the authoritative interpretation of the future."

Mr. Stimson concludes with a renewed plea in behalf of entrance in the Court. He says in part:

"The further I have examined this question of advisory opinions and the longer I have reflected upon these protocols, the more clear I am that not only have the conditions originally imposed by the Senate reservations been fully met, but that additional machinery has been provided for preliminary negotiations which greatly enhances the efficacy of the resolutions themselves.

"By the ready willingness of our fellow signatories to these statutes our utmost precautions have been more than met.

Offered Great Opportunity

"Our views as to the necessities and proprieties of judicial procedure have been adopted, and we are offered the opportunity by adherence to throw the great influence of this country into a development of this Court along the lines which have made American judicial procedure cherished and famous.

"By joining, we incur absolutely no liabilities, except the insignificant liability to pay our share of the Court's expenses, while on the contrary we gain a power to exercise our influence not only in the choice of the judges of the Court, but in its methods of procedure as well, which we do not now have.

"Never before was the world in greater need of the orderly development of international rules of conduct by the wise method of judicial decision, which we Americans are so well acquainted with in the development of the common law of this country. We have delayed long in availing ourselves of that opportunity. I sincerely hope that we will now assume the privileges and the responsibility of taking a part in that growth in the future."

Mrs. Catt Puts Court Shelving Up to Senators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—Immediate action to prevent shelving of the World Court issue during the presidential year is urged by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in an open letter sent to Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mrs. Catt puts four questions to Senator Borah in an attempt to learn just what the proponents of the World Court may expect, prefacing the first three as follows:

"When President Harding submitted to the Senate the proposition of United States' membership in the World Court, it was understood that it had been previously examined by the then Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes. Judge Hughes found in the proposition only a few obvious points of exception. The Bar Association, the group most certainly qualified to know the character of every variety of Court, responded at its next following convention with a sincere indorsement of the proposition. The Senate took three years to think it over and on Jan. 27, 1926, returned the protocols to Geneva with four so-called Hughes Reservations and Reservation Five, originating in the Senate.

"The constitution of the World Court was on the eve of revision and the League of Nations had sum-

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BORAH TOLD U. S. FREE TO ENTER COURT

(Continued from Page 1)

moned another eminent American lawyer, Elihu Root, to aid in the undertaking. This he did and took particular pains to explain the senatorial doubts and fears, bringing back assurances that the understanding among all other member nations was in accord with that of the United States. Mr. Root visited your committee in January, 1931, in order to clarify these explanations and at the time the press called attention to no failure on his part to give entire satisfaction. The Bar Association, to which we, the citizens of this country, must look for legal wisdom, again resolved to indorse the World Court with the so-called Root protocols. Very many organizations, representing millions of constituents, have resolved for the World Court, but surely the Bar Association is worth more than all others combined when judged by technical understanding.

"My first three questions are these:

"1. When the Senate returned the protocols with five reservations attached, was not the entire world, including all the constituents of the Senate, justified in the legal and ethical interpretation that, when and if the other members of the World Court accepted these reservations, no alternative was left us but membership upon the terms we had offered?

"2. If a few senators pronounce the acceptance of Reservation Five not entirely pleasing, does Senator Reed's resolution make it satisfactory? If not, why does your committee not devise a simple understandable plan that will, and thus dispose of the difficulty and get on with the procedure?

"3. Is the senatorial parliamentary procedure in need of revision, since senators enjoy the freedom to present resolutions that can have no possible effect except to confuse and puzzle the public and delay progress, or are such acts a form of filibuster tolerated by all senators, lest any one of them in time of need may wish to employ the system for his own purpose?

"In preface to my fourth and last question, let me say that for 10 presidential terms, 40 years, I have been an interested observer of senatorial policy pertaining to many measures in which the people have been deeply concerned. I have observed, without exception that, when a presidential election approaches, most, if not all, measures dear to the voters are stealthily laid away by some mysterious process without epitaph or flowers. I have seen senators come and senators go during those 40 years, and every Senate has contained many men of strong, upstanding character, enlightened judgment, and nobility of purpose, yet when presidential primaries and conventions approach, with an election in the distance, Democrats and Republicans, Republicans and Democrats act as one man and, amid the noise and confusion of some form of filibuster, every measure that has strength, feeling and pride among the people is laid away far from platform halls.

"Thousands of much agitated men and women see the World Court being gently hitched along toward the shelf that has received so many good causes at this time of the presidential year. When suffragists sorrowfully saw the Federal Suffrage Amendment thus laid away for 23 successive Congresses, I, myself, paid visits to two states.

"I said to the women of Massachusetts, 'If you are willing to replace Republican Senator Weeks with a Democrat who will vote "yes,"' and to the women of Delaware, 'If you are willing to replace Democratic Senator Saulsbury with a Republican who will vote "yes," the Federal Amendment will not lie on the shelf but will go through in time for women to vote in 1920.'

"It was done. It was the hardest thing I was ever driven to do and the women of those two states did the bravest deed in the century-long campaign. I beg you not to misunderstand me—I am making no threat, but I do wish you to know that men and women engaged in helping to build up peace machinery that will hold in time of stress are growing desperate as they see their cause pushed nearer to the time-worn shelf. So for them I ask:

"4. When political parties indorse a measure in their platforms, are not all citizens justified in expecting that Senatorial members of these parties will vote for it and thus vindicate the honor of their party?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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Parties May Split Over Revenue Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

versaries of the sales tax thus far follow:

Increasing inheritance, or estate taxes yesterday so that a maximum of 65 per cent is attained on estates in excess of $10,000,000.

Striking out of the credit for foreign taxes paid by corporations.

Increasing the surtaxes on the large incomes up to 45 per cent, practically the war-time rates.

Increasing the ordinary tax rate applying to incomes in excess of $8000.

House opponents of the sales tax overrode leadership of both parties for the third time on major changes in the tax bill yesterday when they voted, 190 to 149, to increase present estate taxes to a maximum rate of 45 per cent on estates of more than $10,000,000.

After adopting an amendment offered by Representative C. William Ramseyer (R.) of Iowa, designed eventually to produce a large increase in inheritance taxes, the House designated Thursday for a test vote on the sales tax itself, and left today for leaders of both factions to attempt to strengthen their sides for the ultimate contest.

The first vote on the sales tax issue will be on the motion of Representative Robert L. Doughton (D.) of North Carolina to strike out the first paragraph of the sales tax provision, which would have the effect of removing it from the bill.

JUDGE McLELLAN TAKES HIS SEAT

Mr. Hugh D. McLellan, of Boston and Lexington, recently appointed judge of the Federal District Court, was inducted into office yesterday in the temporary federal building in the Young's Hotel. The oath was administered by Mr. James S. Allen, clerk of the court, after which the judge donned the robes and took his place on the bench.

Presiding Justice James A. Lowell, recounted the history of the Federal District Court. The jurists seated on the bench included circuit court Judge George H. Bingham, district court judges, Elisha H. Brewster, Clarence Hale, and Ira L. Letts, Judge James A. Lowell and Judge McLellan.

ITALY DECORATES B. U. PROFESSOR

Prof. James Geddes of Boston University has received the decoration, "Officer of the Crown of Italy," by King Victor Emmanuel. This is the second honor Italy has bestowed upon Professor Geddes.

Signor Pio Margotti, Consul-General of Italy in Boston, in presenting the decoration, stated that it was conferred upon Professor Geddes for his 26 years of active service as president of the Circolo Italiano di Boston, a society which promotes friendly relations between the United States and Italy. Professor Geddes at one time served as American consul in Trieste.

And All That Goes With It

Drawn by Staff Artist for The Christian Science Monitor

History of Star Pictures Told By Harvard Curator

Speaking before the morning session at the dedication of the Astrophotographic Building today, Dr. Annie J. Cannon, curator of astronomical photographs at the Harvard College Observatory, reviewed the history of astronomical photography. "The first photograph of a star even taken was made here with the 15-inch equatorial telescope in 1850," she said.

"Earliest plates, from 1850-52 were daguerreotypes taken under the direction of William C. Bond, the observatory's first director and the process was so slow that only the brightest stars would "take," and no impression could be made of the north star, no matter how long the exposure."

In 1857 George P. Bond, the son and successor of the first director, succeeded in photographing all the stars of the sixth or visible magnitude by using the then new "wet" collodion methods. About 100 plates of this period are in the Harvard collection and in good condition.

From 1885 up to the present day the Harvard collection of more than 400,000 glass negatives forms a continuous series. At that time dry plates were first available and Mr. Edward C. Pickering, the fourth director, started with great zeal on the task of photographing the whole sky.

Through the gift of $50,000 from Miss Catherine Bruce of New York City in 1893, Professor Pickering was able to obtain a 24-inch Doublet glass which is responsible for 16,000 negatives in the collection. The revelations from these plates included the faint ninth satellite of Saturn, Phoebe; numerous characteristics of the Magellanic Clouds; the discovery of 2000 variables in them; and the "Period Luminosity" relation, one of the most efficient measuring tapes for the scale of the universe.

A collection of 45,000 plates from the estate of the Rev. Joel Metcalf, made by three telescopes whose lenses were ground by his own hand, have been given to Harvard. With the aid of these lenses, which were of the 12-inch size, he was able to discover 41 minor planets. Studies of Milky Way regions taken with the Metcalf 10-inch have already yielded 2500 variable stars.

READING OF BOOKS URGED BY LIBRARIAN

Read for the fuller enjoyment of life, Mr. George M. Evans, librarian of the Somerville Public Library, told the members of the Women's City Club of Boston last night. Contact with the "best that has been thought and said" through books, permits the reader to discover the potentialities of his own character, he said.

"Read history, science, travel, biography and you will find yourself better suited for the problems of your everyday world," he said. "Books give inspiration that the centuries have amassed. Beauty is better understood for sessions with the poets. Intellectually one is better equipped for fraternizing with the cultured by acquaintance with the books of accepted value."

Schools Discuss Peace and Arms Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, N. H.—The spread of the idea of international good will and disarmament was shown at a recent round table conference at Proctor Academy, where representatives of 15 schools in New Hampshire assembled in the interest of international relations. The conference was sponsored by the Proctor International Amity Club.

It is expected that two tangible results will accrue from the meeting: first, another such conference in the near future, and second, the organization of International Good Will Clubs in many of the schools represented.

Part of the meeting was in the form of a disarmament conference. Each delegate was assigned to represent one of nine countries, care being taken that as far as possible no two delegates from the same school were assigned to the same country. At a given signal nine separate groups discussed the speeches recently made at Geneva by representatives of these countries. After some time had elapsed these groups reassembled and each country presented, with comments, its position in regard to disarmament.

The delegates showed a seriously constructive and courageous attitude on such questions as disarmament, competition between nations, the Sino-Japanese controversy, the League of Nations, and the World Court.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday was:

Sara L. Frankel, Boston, Mass.

Self-Education Only Worth While Kind, Lowell Says

The only sort of education that is worth while is self-education, said Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, at the annual banquet of the Greater Boston Wesleyan Alumni Association at the University Club last night.

"Real education is self-education," Dr. Lowell said. "The function of the college is to stimulate and guide the student, not to force education into unreceptive mentalities. The traditional four-year liberal arts course exists to give men those qualities which make a nation great—culture, broad sympathy, thoughtful intellect."

Dr. Lowell spoke of the "combined-degree" system in vogue in many western universities by which a student starts his professional training two years after entering college and gets credit toward his B. A. degree for the next two years as well as toward his professional degree. "Here in New England," he said, "we keep men four years before allowing them to start their professional work. Both systems are good—but for different types of men."

"In the nineties," Dr. Lowell continued, "the average age of boys entering Harvard was 19 years 4 months. Now it is 18 years 4 months. I wish it were 17 years 4 months. Many parents delay the matriculation of their children with the mistaken idea that they will 'get more out of college' if they are a little older. The younger men are really both better students and better behaved." In conclusion, Dr. Lowell said that "a college does not exist for its own glory. It is merely a means to an end—that end is the advancement of our country, posterity and all mankind."

Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan, spoke on the progress which the college is making. Officers of the association elected are Mr. Harold G. Travis '20, president; Mr. John H. Underhill '18, vice-president; Mr William V. Tripp '24, treasurer and Mr. James V. Gridley '17, secretary.

Boston Port Shows Passenger Gains

Passenger departures from the port of Boston for 1931 showed an increase over 1930 of 2705 people, it was announced today by Mr. Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Boston Port Authority.

For the first two months of 1932, passenger arrivals at the port of Boston from foreign countries showed an increase of 202 people. Departures gained 785 people, and the total passenger traffic increased by 987.

"Boston is becoming increasingly popular as a desirable port of entry and departure for ocean travelers," said Mr. Parkhurst. "The Port Authority continues to make every effort to build up the passenger business for steamship services now existing and to have such services increased and bettered."

Morgan Début on Radio To Support 'Block Aid'

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan will break his rule of silence tonight by speaking to the world.

The financier, making his radio début, will ask support for the local "block aid" plan to help the jobless. The speech will be radiocast nationally at 8 o'clock (E. S. T.) over WJZ and an NBC network. Short waves will carry it overseas. The "block aid" campaigners seek contributions from residents of more than 16,000 city blocks.

MILK AT HALF CENT A QUART

OAKLAND, Ill., March 23 (AP)—Competition between milk dealers in this town sent the price of retail milk down to as low as a half-cent a quart yesterday. Several dealers threatened to give milk away unless the "war" ceased. The price-cutting battle has been in progress for several days.

EXPECTS BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT

C. O. Miniger, president of the Electric Auto-Lite Company, believes business will show some improvement this year. He expressed this opinion to stockholders at their annual meeting.

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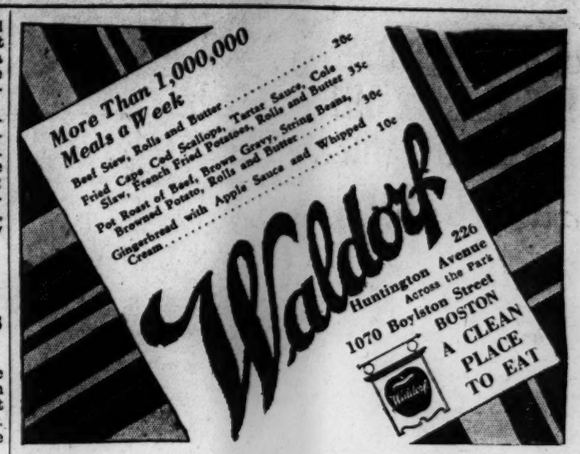
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In times like the present the real meaning and value of Loyalty are ascertained. Loyalty to ideals, country, service and friends.

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which are three months old or over in the City of Boston who fail to license them at once are subject to prosecution. A dog license is issued at the station house in the Police Division in which the animal is kept.

License expires April 1. Application should be made immediately.

FEES FOR DOG LICENSES

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Female	5
Spayed	2
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(In excess of 5 dogs)	.50

Fee in all cases to accompany application.

EUGENE C. HULTMAN,
Police Commissioner

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Special boat train with De Luxe Coaches leaves South Station every day at 8:00 p. m. Steamer due New York at 7:00 a. m.

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Train leaves South Station daily at 6:00 p. m. Free motor coach transfer at Providence to wharf. Steamer due New York at 7:00 a. m.

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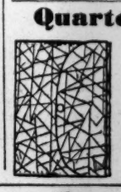

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A Corsage Bouquet of Violets, Roses Sweet Peas or Gardenias . . $2-$3-$5.

Cut Flowers, including Roses, Sweet Peas, Orchids, Lilies of the Valley, Gardenias, Freesias, Iris, Snapdragons, Jonquils, Tulips and others.

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We can sell you a good reliable shoe for $4.00. We carry a $7.00 line (including Cuniform Arch Shoes) that fears no comparison with any shoes at any price.

For more than fifty years, the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company has dealt fairly with its customers. It has never sky-rocketed prices in good times. It has never cheapened quality in bad times.

When you see the W. L. Douglas name and trade-mark, stamped with the retail price on the sole of a shoe—you *know* that you are getting honest value for your money.

Latest Styles in Women's Shoes, $4 and $5—(Normal-Tred Shoes at $6)
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HEAVY FEDERAL PAY CUT SOUGHT BY HOUSE BILL

m to Ease Tax Measure's Task—$1000 Class Is Only Exception

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23—A bill which would slash all federal salaries, including army, navy and marine corps, starting with $1000 and including the President, was expected to be reported out of the special economy committee today.

Representative Joseph W. Byrns (D.) of Tennessee, chairman, called a special meeting for final consideration of the alternate proposals before the committee. He hopes to lay the completed measure on the Speaker's table before the House adjourns tonight.

The committee wants to report out the bill so that it will be in order for immediate consideration in case the Houes refers the tax bill back to the Ways and Means Committee for redrafting and takes up the legislation appropriation bill, which is next on the calendar. Mr. Byrns expects to move its inclusion as an amendment to the appropriation bill.

Intended primarily to lighten the task of the new tax bill in balancing the budget, the measure is also the answer of the economy group to the refusal of the House to deny salary increases to employees of the Treasury and Post Office Departments during the coming year.

The committee is expected to make the new cuts applicable to all salaries as low as $1000 a year, although Mr. Byrns himself has consistently opposed going below $2500. Unless they do go as low as the $1000 salaries, most members of the committee feel, there would not be enough saving to justify the reduction in the eyes of the country.

The cut on the smaller salaries will of course be less than on the $10,000 a year paid to members of Congress in all the proposed schedules but in none is the congressional cut proportionately comparable to the rate of cut to be applied on the great bulk of salaries which come below $2000.

It appears probable that the committee will finally agree on one of three schedules favored by a subcommittee which sifted them out of a larger selection:

The first provides that salaries between $1000 and $2000 stand a 2 per cent cut; salaries between $2000 and $4000, 3 per cent; between $4000 and $6000, 10 per cent; between $6000 and $10,000, 15 per cent; over $10,000, 20 per cent. An estimated $41,000,000 would be saved by this plan.

The second schedule would cut salaries between $1000 and $2000 2 per cent; between $2000 and $4000, 4 per cent; between $4000 and $6000, 10 per cent; between $6000 and $10,000, 15 per cent; over $10,000, 20 per cent. This plan, differing in only one percentage from the first, would save $55,000,000.

The third would reduce salaries between $1000 and $2000, 3 per cent; between $2000 and $4000, 5 per cent; over $4000, 10 per cent. This would save approximately $57,000,000.

Mediative Work Of League Backed In Simon's Policy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 23—That the function of the League of Nations is mediative, not coercive, and that Great Britain should keep step with other nations and especially with the United States, were the two chief points made by Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, in expounding British Far East policy in the House of Commons yesterday.

"I would suggest to all who study this subject," Sir John said, "that the Far East has proved to be a case where effective action of the League is best applied by mediatory and conciliatory action."

The Foreign Secretary admitted there was a very great deal of difficult work still to be done, but declared a considerable measure of success had been achieved in the direction of restoring peace and that the action taken had been "along lines which America would like to see adopted and with which the United States is prepared to cooperate."

Regarding the policy to be followed in Manchuria, he said judgment must be suspended until the League of Nations commissioners had reported.

Deficit Doubled In South Africa

CAPE TOWN, S. Af., March 23 (AP)—The Union of South Africa has an estimated budget deficit of £1,200,000 for the current fiscal year, the Finance Minister reported today in introducing his budget in the Assembly. With last year's deficit the total will be £2,100,000 at the end of March, he said, and a further drop in revenue is expected for the 1932-33 fiscal year.

New taxes provided for in the budget include a 5 per cent boost in the income tax, bringing that impost to 20 per cent; additional taxation of interest on gold mining profits and increases in customs duties. The minister asserted the South African Reserve Bank is entirely capable of maintaining the gold standard.

The new customs duties include a 7½-per cent tax on the gold value of all imports except fertilizers and agricultural implements; 60 cents on each gallon of whiskey; 3 cents a pound on tea and increases on rice, shoes, clothing and cement.

Alaskan Bears Not Yet to Have Two Islands All to Themselves

The Christian Science Monitor Photo

ALASKAN BLACK BEAR AND CUBS

People Protest Proposed Sanctuary on Admiralty and Chicagoff Islands—Congress Decides Against Action for This Year at Least

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Word has been received by the Juneau Chamber of Commerce from Mr. James Wickersham (R.), delegate to Congress from Alaska, to the effect that no bear sanctuary will be attempted during this session of Congress.

For some time there has been an agitation for establishing a bear sanctuary on Admirality and Chicagoff Islands. While the people of Alaska favor adequate conservation of wild game indigenous to the territory, they are not in favor of converting these two islands into a wild life reservation of any kind. Consequently the Juneau Chamber of Commerce has issued a protest to Congress concerning this matter.

It is pointed cut that there are approximately 60,000 square miles of Alaskan territory which is the natural habitat of the brown and grizzly bear. Of this area there are 7718 square miles wherein bears are protected at all times. Of these tracts there are 5500 square miles which is the natural habitat of the brown and grizzly bear. One of these reserves is the Glacier Bay National Monument, which contains many bears, lying within 20 and 30 miles, respectively, of Chicagoff and Admirality Islands.

The other reserves are Katmai National Monument, Mt. McKinley National Park, Curry Hotel Reserve, Unimak Island Bird Reserve, Kruzof and Portatshikof Islands. Of these places Mt. McKinley National Park is larger than Chicagoff Island, the larger of the two islands, while Katmai and Glacier National Monuments are each larger than Admirality Island.

In addition to these there are approximately 48,000 square miles where the brown and grizzly bears roam that is open to hunters only between June 20 and Sept. 1. Here a hunter is allowed only two bears in a season. To these can be added many naturally fortified places where bears abound that are inaccessible at this present time to man.

Also effective July 1, 1932, the revised Alaska game regulations will prohibit any person, resident or nonresident, from taking more than two bears in a season anywhere in Alaska. Along with this mandate will be seasonal restrictions which will protect brown and grizzly bears throughout their natural Alaskan range. Consequently it is concluded there is no danger of the extermination of either species at this time.

Conservatively speaking there are estimated to be at least 3000 bears on Admirality Island. In the estimation of the Juneau Chamber of Commerce, there are certain economic interests to be considered. Upon these islands are 1200 persons including homesteaders, fur farmers and those engaged in mining and logging, whose interests would be jeopardized in case this section was turned into a bear sanctuary.

JAPANESE PLAN PACIFIC FLIGHT

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Two Japanese army officers, Capt. Y. Nagoya and Sergt. K. Ashai, announced Sunday that they would attempt to fly across the Pacific ocean within the next 30 days for the $25,000 prize offered by the Tokyo newspaper Hochi Shimbun.

The new monoplane they have purchased for the transocean flight is powered with a 450-horsepower supercharged motor with a gasoline capacity of 1100 gallons. Their ship, a two-seater, will remain at Floyd Bennett Field until the takeoff for the coast.

Heat 'Pushes' Up Plants In Double-Quick Time

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 23 (AP)—Engineers have developed an electric heater which "pushes" plant life.

Experiments have shown lettuce breaks ground in three days; tomatoes over the heater are bigger and more uniform than those in adjacent beds unheated; geraniums take root in 18 days instead of 30; from 95 to 98 out of 100 double petunia cuttings take root where five out of 100 formerly did.

The heater is placed in a wooden box under the notbead. A thermostat controls temperature to uniformity.

New 'Tips' Heard In Search For Lindbergh Baby

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23 — The usual crop of new "tips" that might lead to the discovery of Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr., kidnaped from his parents home near Hopewell, N. J., on March 1, attended the opening of the fourth week since his disappearance.

The rumors ranged from reports that members of a gang connected with the kidnaping were being shadowed in an apartment house in the Bronx to assertions that Mr. H. Wallace Caldwell, formerly president of the Chicago Board of Education, had been named by the abductors to negotiate with Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The reports about Mr. Caldwell grew out of two hurried trips he made from Chicago within the past week. Information which he furnished, however, was checked and "found to be of no importance" to the investigation, Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent of state police of New Jersey, said. "Any further information he may have is to be similarly checked and investigated," he added.

The police made a spectacular raid on the Bronx apartment which had been mentioned as a hiding place of members of the "Purple Gang" of Detroit, but found no evidence that would link its occupants with the abduction, it was said. One man was found in the apartment, he said he was a jewelry salesman, and a commissary man for several large industrial plants. He was released after promising to help the police locate another occupant of the apartment who was absent at the time of the raid.

An isolated cottage in the Sourland Mountain country near Colonel Lindbergh's estate, in which pieces of Carolina pine similar to that used in the ladder by which the kidnapers reached the nusery window were said to have been found, was investigated further. It belongs to a New York cabinet maker, it was said, who occasionally makes brief trips to it in winter. No suspicion attached to him, the police said, but the possibility of the cottage having been used by other persons during his absence is being investigated.

WOMEN TO PLAY IMPORTANT PART AT CHICAGO FAIR

Exhibit to Depict 100 Years of Progress Made by Them

NEW YORK, March 23—A twentieth century epic, the vivid chapters of which will deal, not with prowess on the battlefield or heroic deeds performed on heavily laden argosies tossing perilously on stormy seas, but with achievements in the peaceful realms of arts, letters, social and civic services, education, finance, industrial and international relations will be unfolded in an impressive exhibit in the Social Science Building when the Century of Progress Exposition opens in Chicago in 1933.

The progress of women in America during the last 100 years will be the central theme of the exhibit. But organized women in the United States recognize that the cause of womanhood extends around the world. An International Congress of Women, at which topics of interest to women in all parts of the world will be discussed, will be held, therefore, in connection with the exhibition.

Already the National Council of Women of the United States, under whose auspices the exhibit will be held, is circulating among its 22 affiliated organizations, with a combined membership of more than 5,000,000 women, a petition requesting foreign governments to send their most representative women to the congress. When the signatures have been obtained, the petitions will be forwarded to every foreign government in the world.

The exhibit will ocupy 2400 feet of space. In connection with the exhibition, a book will be published giving the history and significance of work done by the women's groups affiliated with the council.

Women's work will be scattered throughout the general exhibition buildings in the Century of Progress. Their exhibits will show their work as professional and scientific persons—not as women.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who was just becoming a national figure in suffrage work in 1893, headed a committee in connection with the Columbian Exposition. Mrs. Catt recalled that she set out for the convention in her second best dress and to her amazement had to appear on the platform in it every day for a week before an audience of 3000 women. No one on her committee seemed to know what they were expected to do, Mrs. Catt said, so one afternoon she started an impromptu meeting with addresses by prominent suffrage workers. It was a huge success and on the second afternoon such a crowd of women gathered to hear the speeches that the meeting had to repair to a large auditorium.

The meetings for women at the Columbian Exposition crystallized sentiment for women suffrage in this country, Mrs. Catt said, and awakened the women to the opportunities that lay before them in organization.

At the Columbian Exposition there was a separate board of managers of women to direct matters which affected their interests. At the Century of Progress Exposition women are serving on the same boards with men; they are working with men on every committee, and doing the same kind of work the men are doing.

Housing Group Plans Dwellings With Low Rent

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23—Erection of apartments for wage earners in New York City to rent at approximately $7.50 a room a month is one goal of the public housing conference formed to take over the work formerly done by the housing committee of the city affairs committee.

At the first meeting of the organization here last night, Mrs. Elmer Wood, a housing authority, cited a recent report made by Miss Francis Perkins, state commissioner of labor, showing that the average weekly wage of factory workers is $28.45. On a basis of one-fourth of income for rent, the average worker cannot afford to pay more than $30 a month for housing of $7.50 a room for a four-room apartment, she held.

The apartment would be erected either by a housing authority, similar in scope to the port authority, or under the supervision of the state housing board, it was proposed. Up to 75 per cent of the cost could safely be raised through bond issues, speakers said.

Other aims of the public housing conference will be to establish a housing authority with powers to supervise slum clearance in the city, and to obtain an extension of the state housing laws so as to permit the financing of cooperative or limited-dividend building projects by issuance of state bonds. Its campaign to enlist public interest will include housing sessions and open conferences and conventions, public lectures on housing at some institution of learning, and establishment of an exhibit on municipal housing.

Felt-Coated Steel Opens Prospect Of New Era in Metal Construction

PITTSBURGH, March 23 (AP)—Felt-coated steel, a new material, was announced Sunday by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

The felt coating of metal opens a world of new commercial possibilities. It means that for many practical uses steel can be covered with all sorts of protective or attractive finishes, even to the imitation of a silken surface.

The new laminated metal was developed by Dr. A. W. Coffman. By use of alloys the hitherto alien materials are made an integral part of the steel, on one or both sides.

The alloys are heated to something just beyond their "plastic" points, the temperature at which they become soft before turning into a true liquid. In that stage and above, alloys of tin, lead and zinc amalgamate with the linings. Exactly the right cooling is necessary for success.

The coatings mostly experimented with thus far are asbestos and cellulose.

Without rupture of these linings, says the report, the steel has been corrugated, cut with the ordinary tools of a tinsmith, rolled into pipe and even "drawn." A cellulose-coated piece of steel was elongated 8 per cent by cold rolling.

"This metal," says Dr. Coffman's report, "affords flexibility of protection against a variety of corrosive agencies, a fact that will no doubt create many uses other than as roofing and siding for building construction. Excellent pipe line protection should be provided. Paneling for a large number of purposes, fireproof material for fire doors and the manufacture of novelties also come within the scope of possible applications."

The felt lining can be saturated and covered with the new plastics, which imitate anything from jewels and silk to various woods. These coatings can be lacquered or painted. The coated steel is said to lose its "ring" when struck a blow.

Aunt Lydia's Old Time Garden Seeds

(Perennials)
Gay Hollyhocks — Double Heavenly Blue Larkspur (tall) Exquisite Foxglove Canterbury Bells Mixed Tall Phlox
50c per pkg. 5 pkg. $2
Aunt Lydia Antiques and Garden Seeds
795 CHESTNUT ST., WABAN, MASS.

Easter Bunny

(With Rather Large Ears)

95c

Very cuddly bunny and an excellent bedfellow. Sedentary habits. Soignee whiskers. Intelligent eyes. Desires home with kind family. Will squeak, if urged. White or canary.

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WIsconsin 7-3300

LAND O'MAGIC

Tumultuous in its mountains, peaceful in its valleys; summer in its blooming flowers, winter in its snow-capped peaks; quaint in its folk and customs, modern in its hotel and travel facilities, Switzerland is a land of contrasts that astound, amaze, fascinate and spellbind.

By all means, visit Switzerland and let the Swiss Railways system be your magic carpet! Safely, swiftly, cleanly and comfortably these electrified lines will carry you to every point of interest in this Land o' Magic. And the cost is surprisingly small . . . Just do it scientifically . . . always follow a comprehensive itinerary* and purchase the right ticket. For free expert advice and suggestions write for Booklet M Swiss Federal Railroads, 475 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

DISTANCE	FROM
PARIS	7 hours
LONDON	14 hours
BERLIN	17 hours
MUNICH	5 hours
VIENNA	12 hours
GENOA	5½ hours
ROME	13 hours
NAPLES	17 hours

* Sample Itinerary: Lausanne-Ouchy, Berne, Thun, Zermatt-Gornergrat, and Furka-Oberalp, via the Lootschberg to Interlaken in the Bernese Oberland, Jungfraujoch, thence Lucerne—Gateway of the famous St. Gothard line—to Lugano.

THE LAND OF PICTURESQUE CUSTOMS AND COSTUMES

No wrinkles ... a new wrinkle

● No wrinkles in the vamp of this modern Walk-Over—it's designed to keep your foot looking sleek and snappy. No wrinkles in your forehead—the fit is perfectly smooth around your ankle and instep. No wrinkles in your bankroll. The price is very moderate for superior Walk-Over quality and smart style. Made on the new Newport last in lightweight black glove calf.

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SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

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Newcastle-on-Tyne 18 Grainger Street
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Walk-Over Shoes Are Advertised Internationally in The Christian Science Monitor

What's the Verdict of ROVING EYES?

Roving, searching eyes that study the details of your home are attempting to "place" you because your home is the expression of YOU!

Do floors, woodwork and furniture gleam with unmarred elegance or are they scarred and shabby?

Is the "effect" of your rooms commonplace drab or dingy, or is it happy, cheering with a rich gayety of color, with here and there high spots of stunning color like a blaze of sunshine?

What a transformation you can make in your home at a cost of a small amount by use of

WATERSPAR VARNISH that even boiling water cannot harm . . . clear for floors, furniture and woodwork, and in natural wood colors to renew worn surfaces without removing old finish.

WATERSPAR ENAMEL that gives a smooth finish as flawless as fine china, that dries in four hours and covers and hides in one coat.

WATERSPAR LIQUID WAX that gives supreme lustre and enduring elegance!

Marvelously soft delicacy of hues! Glorious, gay, rich, stunning colors! Like captured sunshine! Call for color cards.

Walls painted and pictures re-hung in one day with Wallhide, the Vitolized Oil Paint

INSTEAD of two or three days of disorder, as with old type wall paint, this new-discovery wall paint — **Wallhide**, the Vitolized Oil Paint —makes it just one day's job to give walls beautiful new tones and have pictures back on the walls again!

Never before such certainty of beautiful results over old paint with just **one coat!** Never before such ease in getting smoothly uniform tones, proof against spots, laps or brushmarks. Fifteen modern wall tones.

WaterSpar is distributed through the following direct branches of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, who will refer you to your local source of supply.

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Charlotte, North Carolina
Chicago, Illinois
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbus, Ohio
Dallas, Texas
Davenport, Iowa
Denver, Colorado
Des Moines, Iowa
Detroit, Michigan
El Paso, Texas
Fort Worth, Texas
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Hartford, Connecticut
High Point, North Carolina
Houston, Texas
Indianapolis, Indiana
Jacksonville, Florida
Kansas City, Missouri
Knoxville, Tennessee
Little Rock, Arkansas
Los Angeles, California
Louisville, Kentucky
Memphis, Tennessee
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Mineola, New York
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Mount Vernon, New York
Nashville, Tennessee
Newark, New Jersey
New Haven, Connecticut
New Orleans, Louisiana
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Omaha, Nebraska
Peoria, Illinois
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Portland, Oregon
Roanoke, Virginia
Rochester, New York
Saginaw, Michigan
San Antonio, Texas
San Francisco, California
Savannah, Georgia
Scranton, Pennsylvania
Seattle, Washington
Shreveport, Louisiana
South Bend, Indiana
Springfield, Massachusetts
St. Louis, Missouri
St. Paul, Minnesota
Syracuse, New York
Tampa, Florida
Toledo, Ohio
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Utica, New York
Washington, D. C.
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NEWSPAPER ART DISPLAYS SKILL OF HIGH ORDER

Boston Exhibition Open to Public Covers Wide Field of Effort

Men and women whose art work in line and pigment appears daily in Boston and other newspapers have collaborated in their second annual venture of a Boston Newspaper Artists' exhibition, current at the Boston Art Club on Newbury Street.

By report the exhibition is larger than last year. Its quality is varied and good. It has many items to afford the lay person a reasonable impression of the variety of duty imposed on the newspaper artist and of the versatility which enables one who is known, for instance, as a political cartoonist to use other media for his own amusement and experience in spare moments.

Goldsmith of the Post shows examples of work in both water color and oil; good work, thought out with originality and done with skill. The water colors of Kolb have charm and ease. Many of the well-known political cartoons of Carl Rose of the Herald are on view and for those who admire them as they are reproduced on newsprint, there is something else to be gained from seeing them in the original.

Hayden Jones, long known for his pen and ink work in the Herald shows a group of etchings; it will be no surprise to most people to see these, for in the last five or more years Mr. Jones has built a steady reputation as an etcher of taste and ability.

Dwight Sturges of The Christian Science Monitor shows a group of what might be called "folk" etchings since they have to do with characters who seemed to have escaped the hurly burly of this curious day in national life, and remain contented in the shallower waters where chess is still known to be a game and admired as a test of skill and concentration.

Norma Casano of the Globe indicates where the drawings in furniture advertisements come from; she does it with a meticulous attention to fine detail which will be interesting to housekeepers as well as to people interested in the æsthetics of the arts.

The Breton Lad, by Charles A. DeLand Jr., is one painting which stands out above all the others for a certain sleek treatment. It has a quality that might perhaps be hastily dismissed as photographic, but the longer the observer looks at Breton Lad the more he wonders if photographic is quite the word. At any rate, it is an exceedingly interesting study, worth spending some minutes over.

The exhibition in which many share creditably beside those mentioned is open daily from 11 o'clock to 5, on the third floor of the club.

Group Marketing Shows Progress

Records of what has been done under the Agricultural Marketing Act, show how strongly coöperative marketing is becoming entrenched, according to the National Wool Marketing Corporation, with headquarters in Boston. About 11,000 cooperatives were in existence when the Farm Board was established, the wool corporation says. These largely were independent, isolated organizations, often competing with one another. To work this foundation material into complete marketing systems has been a gigantic task, it is pointed out.

Modern management, financing and servicing, legal help, loans and information have been successfully provided. This systematizing has been extended to all states but three, and finally has developed complete producer-to-consumer marketing for organized groups representing 14 different farm products, it is said.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Seventh in illustrated lecture series on "Use of Aerial Photographs in Map Making," by Lieut. J. F. Phillips, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Institute of Geographical Exploration, 8 (open to public).

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Little Theater play. "My Lady's Dress," auspices Adult Education Department, Lee Auditorium, 7:45.

Harvard Club of Boston: Lecture, "Mental Dynamite," by Dr. Morris Fishbein, Commonwealth Avenue, 8:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue division): Illustrated lecture, "Climbing Mount Washington in Winter," by Mr. Winston M. Pote, Bates Hall, 8.

Advertising Club: Forum meeting, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Road to Life," continuous film from 1 to 11.

Music

Jordan Hall—Louis Drentwett, pianist, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of Color, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Boston Parliamentary Law Club: Meeting, lecture on comparative work, and drill, Hotel Vendome, 2.

New England Ice Dealers Association: Meetings, Luncheon, exhibits, Hotel Statler, all day.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Russia Must Be Dramatic," 11; meeting, Aquarium Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Meeting in interests of conservation, speaking program, for Garden Club Federation officers, home of Mrs. Roger W. Cutler, 334 Beacon Street, 2.

Harvard University: Meeting, Society of Harvard Dames, illustrated talk on "The Astronomer's Workshop," by Mr. Loring B Andrews, Phillips Brooks House, 3. Tenth in "Stendhal," lectures in French, "Les paysages de la Chartreuse: Parme," by Prof. Pierre Martino, Emerson D, 4:30 (open to public).

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every weekday except Monday at 11 o'clock. Washingtoniana, Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner; Massachusetts landscape architects; also Japanese paintings by Shohaku Soga, March 28 to May 1; paintings and sculptures by a group of recent alumni of the Museum School in the School Gallery, March 21 to April 2.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Riviera, Spain and northern Africa, by David Paige. Through March 31.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Newspaper artists of Boston. Through April 2.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Paintings by Harold Rotenberg. Through May 2. Etchings by Eugene Higgins. Through March 26.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Henry H. Brooks. Thorugh March 26.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Sixth Annual Exhibition. Through March 27.

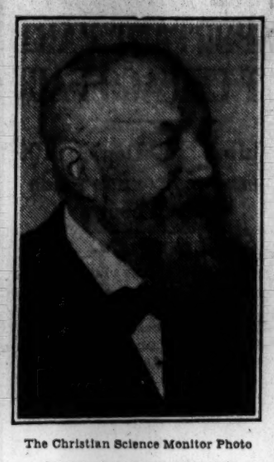
Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Small water colors and oils; early American maps.

Doll and Richards, 338 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through March 22. Etchings by Charles Emile Heil. Water colors by Ruel Crompton Tuttle. Through March 29.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print Show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Music



The Christian Science Monitor Photo

PROF. OTAKAR SEVCIK

Homage to Professor Ševčik

Last night in Jordan Hall, the National Associated Studios of Music sponsored a concert in honor of Prof. Otakar Ševčik on his eightieth birthday. The program was composed largely of concertos played by former pupils of the veteran teacher, to the accompaniment of an orchestra assembled for the occasion and conducted by Mr. Hugo Kortschak. Several members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra were noted among the orchestra members who contributed to the success of the evening. The program: Paganini Concerto, D major, Miss Vilma Bazant; Tchaikovsky Concerto, D major, Mr. Vladimir Resnikoff; Smetana, Trio for violin, cello and piano (first movement), Misses Maria, Elsa and Greta Hilger; Handel-Halvorssen, Passacaglia, Misses Maria and Elsa Hilger; Ševčik, Bohemian Dance, Miss Maria Hilger; Gluck, "Armez vous d'un noble courage," and Georges, "Nuages," sung by Miss Louise Bernhardt; Vieuxtemps, Concerto in D minor, Mr. Ary Dulfer.

It is a matter of record that the songs by Miss Bernhardt formed a highlight to a program which, despite the enthusiasm of the performers, was lacking in contrast. Miss Bernhardt sang extremely well and received much applause.

Prior to the musical numbers, Dr. Jaroslav Novak, Consul General of Czechoslovakia (New York City), paid tribute to his distinguished fellow-countryman in a short speech on behalf of the many friends and pupils of Professor Ševčik in all parts of the world to which Professor Ševčik briefly responded. An audience which filled the floor of the hall listened with interest to the long program.

G. M. S.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Gallery

Another young Bostonian makes his début as one-man exhibitor at Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street. His name is Mr. Harold Rotenberg.

Working in oils, this painter has managed to emerge from the rigidity of the school methods. He has benefited indubitably by a rigorous training, but the benefit is complete in the realization that he has made his own artistic universe. It is what he brings to his pictures eventually that count, what he chooses to emphasize and suppress, enhance and ignore. From this point of view we may look upon Mr. Rotenberg's pictures and consider him a full-fledged painter.

His pictures contain the freshness of the outdoors which he depicts, they are rendered with smoothness and fluency of brushwork, clarity of plan, and exuberance of spirit. Those that we judge are his later things profit by greater conviction concerning color, by brisker drawing, and more concise statement. The tendency seems to be toward greater articulation and accordingly toward increased strength.

Amongst subjects treated by Mr. Rotenberg are those of the North Shore. "Pigeon Cove" and "East Gloucester Harbor" are outstanding. The subjects are mounted upon a strong design, so that the compositions hold together firmly. Tropical scenes are made more vividly.

D. A.

Venus Brilliant As It Nears Earth

Approaching nearer to the earth and more brilliant than any other planet, Venus, now visible in the south to southwest sky, is attracting unusual interest among those whose eyes have scanned the evening and early morning heavens. Officials at the Harvard College Observatory in answer to many requests for information said it will be in the greatest eastern elongation of its orbit on April 19 and will be in perihelion, or approaching nearest the sun, on April 29.

Venus is almost as large as the earth and oscillates to either side of the sun as does Mercury, now prominent in the western sky. Both are plainly visible to the naked eye in the early evening. Many astronomers believe that Venus always presents the same face to the sun, while others claim it rotates in a time which is slightly shorter than our day.

Though this planet is one of the brightest in the heavens, it is disappointing to view through the telescope, for no surface features, such as are plainly visible on the moon, are within the range of present optical power. Venus will become still brighter during the next two weeks and may even be seen during the day with a telescope which is equatorially mounted.

Group to Serve Dry Candidates

The Citizens' Dry Campaign Committeee of Massachusetts, representing a number of the State's dry organizations, has opened campaign headquarters in the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. The committee will direct a campaign for dry candidates for every public office.

Mr. Orville S. Poland, Boston attorney, has been chosen to direct the work of the campaign. Mr. Poland has had wide experience in directing prohibition activities, having served as legal advisor for the dry forces, both in this State and in New York.

The dry organizations represented in the new organization are: The Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, the Allied Forces for Prohibition, the Law Enforcement League of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts State Grange, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Prohibition Loyalty League.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 28.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight and probably Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly colder tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh winds, mostly westerly, and generally fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	36	62	Montreal	18	22
Bismarck ...	18	32	Nantucket ...	36	50
Boston	34	40	New Orleans.	50	58
Buffalo	22	34	New York ...	32	56
Calgary	34	42	Norfolk, Va.	42	80
Charleston ..	46	82	North Platte.	20	46
Chicago	28	32	Philadelphia.	36	58
Cincinnati ..	30	38	Phoenix,Ariz.	48	76
Denver	28	40	Pittsburgh ..	28	48
Eastport, Me.	20	28	Portland, Me.	28	34
Hatteras	46	72	Raleigh	38	78
Honolulu,T.H. ..		78	St. Louis	34	44
7p.m. Mar.22	72	..	St. Paul	16	30
Helena,Mont.	36	46	Salt Lake City	40	44
Huron, S. D..	20	38	San Francisco	52	62
Jacksonville.	54	80	SantaFe,N.M.	18	...
Kansas City.	32	40	Seattle	44	48
Key West ...	78	86	Tampa	64	78
Los Angeles .	56	78	Washington..	36	64
Memphis	40	54	Wichita,Kan.	32	48
Miami, Fla. .	76	82	Williston,N.D.	22	30

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 23.
B—Maximum March 22.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 12:03 a. m. and 12:34 p. m.
Height of tides 11.2 feet, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:29 p. m.

House Rejects Bill to Cut Wages Of State Workers

Downward trends in general appropriations for the year were approved yesterday by the Massachusetts House of Representatives, but attempts to legislate salary cuts for state employees, including the Legislature, were blocked by a vote of 64 to 2.

With similar forceful opinion, the House threw out an amendment to the General Appropriation Bill which would eliminate two items totaling $764,750 for retirement of part of this year's state debt contracted by a three-year highway construction program originally recommended by Gov. Joseph B. Ely. The amendment was sponsored by the Chief Executive.

The House passed to be engrossed the bill eliminating certain educational requirements for taking civil service examinations.

The bill requiring students in private schools to be vaccinated was thrown out by a vote of 70 to 38. It had been reported adversely by committee. This is an annual bill which the Legislature has defeated regularly.

Asked by the Committee on Municipal Finance as to the merits of nine bills proposing that Boston borrow outside its debt limit for several projects, the Boston Finance Commission reported that any authority to borrow outside the debt limit should be given to Boston 'very sparingly."

EVEREST DECLARED ONCE UNDER OCEAN

Although Mt. Everest is now the highest peak in the world, limestone deposits show that it was once at the bottom of the sea, Dr. Arthur Holmes of Durham University, England, told a Lowell Institute audience last night. His lecture, "Mountain Building," was the sixth of a series of eight on 'Radioactivity and Geology."

"The history of mountains begins with the deposit of sediments to a great depth along the ocean shore," Dr. Holmes explained, "and these deposits sink down into the deeps and are then forced upward by the agencies of thermal and radioactive heat, compression, and overthrust action." He favored the "convection theory" of mountain formation because it gives reasons for the existence of geological phenomena which older theories have not been able to explain.

AIR TRIPS INCREASE FROM 106 TO 20,057

The Boston-New York air route is among the most heavily traveled in the United States, according to Mr. Theodore G. Holcombe, manager of the aviation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In 1928, he says, analyzing figures just received from Washington, this route carried 106 passengers, while in 1931 the total was 20,057.

The business increased from 4796 in 1929, he notes, to 13,177 in 1930. Mail carried on this line increased from 55,742 pounds in 1928 to 116,095 pounds in 1929 and 135,730 pounds in 1931. Air express shipments in 1928 were 1950 pounds and in 1931, 10,151 pounds. Airplane miles flown on this line totaled 121,127 in 1928 and 643,434 in 1931.

Research Proves India One Cradle Of Civilized Man

An advanced civilization which flourished in the Indus Valley 5000 years ago at Mohenjodaro, in Sind, and Harappa, in the Punjab, was described yesterday in an illustrated lecture given at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, Research Fellow in Indian Art at the Museum.

The civilization, according to Dr. Coomaraswamy, was "closely akin to, but in some respects even superior to, those of contemporary Mesopotamia and Egypt."

Evidences were found in Mohenjodaro and Harappa of city planning and city organization, he said. The houses are of brick, well built, with superstructures of wood. Traces were also found of hot air heating, drainage systems, spinning and weaving. Astonishing pieces of sculpture were uncovered at Harappa, Dr. Coomaraswamy added, which, although found in ancient strata, suggest work of a much more modern period.

"In any case, the civilization already revealed at Mohenjodaro and Harappa is by no means primitive, but already age old and relatively sophisticated, with many millenniums of human endeavor behind it. It is not argued of course that India was the cradle of civilization, but it is certain that India was one of the great centers from which our modern civilization has grown up by common inheritance."

A. F. OF L. HEAD URGES SHORTER WORK WEEK

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP) — The refusal of Congress to pass the Costigan-La Follette $750,000,000 relief bill Saturday was termed by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, "a bitter disappointment to the masses of the people."

In a nation-wide radio address over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Mr. Green urged a six-hour day and five-day week, which he said "if universally applied, the slack of unemployment would be taken up."

HITLER RADIOCAST REFUSED

BERLIN, March 23 (AP) — Herr Adolf Hitler's demand for facilities to radiocast his campaign speeches as President von Hindenburg and Chancellor Heinrich Bruening did during the recent presidential campaign was refused yesterday. The authorities reminded him that the Government does not permit broadcasting political speeches for the second presidential ballot.

Home Dedication Day Observed In Many Sections of the World

Founder at Newton Highlands Reports Gratifying Gain in Genuine Type of Family Life

Grateful recognition of the significance of home is being expressed by persons in many parts of the world today on the seventh anniversary of the founding of Home Dedication Day. At the Newton Highlands residence of its founder, Prof. H. Augustine Smith, director of fine arts in the department of religious education and social service at Boston University, and Mrs. Smith, an elaborate program has been mapped out.

Professor Smith, whose Home Dedication Day observances have grown more and more popular since he and Mrs. Smith and their two children dedicated their new home in January, 1926, says that family life is coming into its own again.

Since the time when the Smiths dedicated their home, the meaning of the observance of the day has traveled around the world. Its significance is emphasized in a number of books, and two novels are built on the observance of the day. Professor Smith has received word from Yenching University at Peiping, China, that observance will be made there today.

"These times are proving the best possible thing for the home," says Professor Smith. "The golden cord of love and understanding is stronger than ever around the family, the fireside, dining table and radio. Many things have had to be given up. In my travels I find that boys and girls are going into partnership with their parents to economize here and there, to forgo things nearest their hearts, and in so doing they bind heartstrings closer. Selfishness is having an increasingly hard time in family affairs."

At the Smith home today, Mrs. Smith plans to inaugurate a rock garden in a recently purchased plot adjoining the Smith property. Two pennants, one belonging to Junior and his 9-year-old sister Patsy, will fly above the Smith home all day. In the evening, two Boston University students from Japan will be supper guests.

"Instead of new clothes for Easter," said Professor Smith, "our family is going to put on the bookshelves an encyclopædia in 24 volumes." The addition to the library is going to be "launched" with a simple ceremony which will include the recitation of a verse written for the occasion. The breaking of an ink bottle will signalize the "launching."

Old Gloucester Bank Is Reopened

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 23 (AP)—The Gloucester National Bank, oldest bank in Massachusetts and fifth oldest in the country, which closed its doors Dec. 15, reopened for business today.

Mr. Thomas J. Carroll, president, and all officers of the institution at the time it was closed, remained in charge. The bank announced it was ready and able to pay depositors upon demand but there were few withdrawals.

The institution was one of a number affiliated with the closed Federal National Bank of Boston, all of which were forced to suspend after that bank turned its affairs over to the Comptroller of the Currency. Recently it succeeded in raising $250,000 in new capital and effecting a reorganization of its financial structure. The bank was opened in 1796.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT—Next Sat. Night
Lee Shubert in Association with Walter Hartwig Presents
"IF BOOTH HAD MISSED" A THRILLING PLAY ABOUT LINCOLN
SEATS NOW SELLING—EVES. 50c to $2.00 MATS. WED., SAT., 50c to $1.00

PLYMOUTH BEG. MON. Mar. 28
CONSTANCE COLLIER
IN NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
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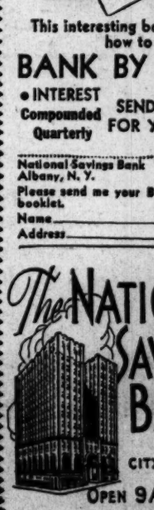
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IRISHMAN FINDS TOPIC, AS USUAL, ABOUT THEATER

Head of Dublin Company Stood Up in Boston and Talked

If one can imagine a very long, very thin young Irishmen with high color to his cheekbones, and a high sweet melancholy in his voice for which there seems no single word, a young man who has somehow brought himself to name his Irish cottage "Sorrento Cottage," then one can imagine Mr. Lennox Robinson, manager of the Abbey Theater in Dublin.

At the Women's City Club in Boston he told his audience some pleasant and inspiring things about the theater which Lady Gregory and William Butler Yeats and some others founded in Dublin 40 years ago.

Before he went to the club Mr. Robinson said, philosophically, "I haven't been given a subject to speak on, though it always comes to the same in the end; I talk about the theater."

And that isn't because he is a young man who does not know how to talk about anything else, for one should hear him tell casually about things he has found out, traveling around the United States; unexpected things about a distinctly New South, for instance, in Texas. And a distinct Montana literature. And an architectural style for grain elevators; he and Mr. Gerhardt Hauptmann must have traveled the same road in at least one place.

Honored in South, Too

And, though Mr. Robinson may be assumed to be a genuinely modest and retiring man, he was asked to a commemorative lunch for George Washington, down South, and was suddenly seized with a surprising if unfulfilled wish that he could speak, too, because the orator of the day left out of his remarks about George Washington that he was a great and constant lover of the theater.

The Abbey Theater, he said, began as a "very native school of the drama." All its literature was made of the stuff which is Irish life. The Abbey Theater was "very humble" for five years. Then Miss Hornaman gave it a little theater building, and a small bit of money—as much as she could—and the theater entered upon another period, in which the players could be paid and some things done that could not have been done earlier because there was no money, and all art is not free.

Production at the Abbey Theater became a goal for all aspiring writers. Indeed, it was a production of his own, "The Clancy Name," in 1908, which brought Mr. Robinson into direct touch with the theater, and in 1910 he got to be the manager, and in September the next year he and the players came out to the States, coming to Boston to open the then new Plymouth Theater, staying "through all that most lovely fall when September and October were a glory whose colors you can hardly imagine."

Mr. Robinson thought the surprisingly broadening field of the Little Theater in the United States had learned a good deal from the Abbey Theater; he had come to the States three or four or five times since 1911 and kept seeing things that looked to have had their roots down first in Dublin. Now the Abbey Theater has a government subsidy, but he did not think a national subsidized central theater in the United States was likely, at least yet a while, because the country is too vast and disintegrated with too much disparity among the elments.

People Make Own Theaters

But he saw definite signs of regional arts, so to say. The Little Theater was blooming in Oregon and the State of Washington, for instance, "where the only theater in many districts is the theater the people make for themselves, even road companies having long since forgotten them."

It seemed a good thing to try out Mr. Robinson on the question put to the great German dramatist: "How is it that the arts keep alive, and even lively, in times of economic difficulty?"

"Well," Mr. Robinson said, and his eyebrows were like little dark carved arches over lively pools, "you know they said in Austria at the close of the war, 'we are too poor to economize on the schools.' And perhaps with the theater, and the other arts, people realize that times are too poor to economize on those things."

He didn't think it was so much that the arts could manage to live on crusts, as Dr. Hauptmann did, but that in times of stress and difficulty, people had to have something, and that the theater gave it to them in a satisfactory form. He thought people had about realized that the day of the "big patron" for the theater, indeed for any of the arts, is about over, and that people must get together, assuring themselves of something so lovely, so imponderable, yet so sound as the theater that it becomes to them like a room into which they can go, to escape the noise and confusion of material life.

"People," he said, "are finding out that they must not be so lazy as to let the theater suffer from inattention, because if they do, shortly they will have lost something quite irreplaceable in their lives, which will also leave a hole that will be quickly filled up with something far less useful and satisfactory."

The Abbey Theater Company is on the eve of coming to Boston, to stay for a month, returning then immediately to Dublin.

'Swap Me Your Top For My Old Knife?'

SAXONBURG, Penna., March 23 (AP)—Saxonburg has taken a page from ancient history to solve the economic situation — everybody's swapping.

Swapping has been going on for a year and has become so common the newspaper has incorporated a "swap column."

Butter and eggs are exchanged for merchandise at stores, for gasoline and old parts for automobiles, and, since the boys' band started, for musical instruments.

Coal is hauled or teaming done in exchange for horseshoeing. Last spring ground was plowed in exchange for half the crops. Any man can get land on promise to part with one-fourth of the produce. Cabbage plants were exchanged for tomatoes and bulbs and seeds for flowers and vegetables.

Last summer, crabapples went for pickles, hay for a load of straw, a gallon of buttermilk for a peck of spinach. In the fall, apples were exchanged for cider or for year-old hens for winter laying, apples were picked and services rendered in all lines of work for whatever the farmer had that the worker wanted.

PLANES WILL HELP STOP RUMRUNNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., March 23—Flying boats or pontoon-equipped planes will provide the "eyes" for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who on April 1 assume the duty of preventing the landing of contraband liquors along the Nova Scotian coast and prevent cargoes of contraband liquids from going forward to the American rum row, according to an announcement yesterday by the Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Mounted.

At least two aircrafts will be stationed in Halifax in a hangar originally constructed for use of an American squadron under the direction of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd. Other aircraft will be distributed along the coast of this province and New Brunswick to prevent smuggling and departure of liquor cargoes.

AIR LINER TO COME NORTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., March 23—According to information reaching Saint John from Florida, Pan American Airways this summer will use the American Clipper, largest air liner in their service, between Halifax, Boston and New York, continuing the service inaugurated last summer. The American Clipper is now in Miami-Nassau service.

This Queen Wore a 'Beard'

Both, Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSEUM ADDS TO EGYPTIAN COLLECTION

Left to Right—Statue of Queen Hat-Shepsut, the Head of Which Was Located in Germany. Head of Statue From Upper Court of Temple of Queen Hat-shepsut.

Rule of Queen Who Aped Men Depicted in New York Museum

Nine Statues of Queen Hat-Shepsut, Who Usurped Egyptian Throne in 1479 B. C., Now Opened to View of Public

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—The fifth Egyptian Room at the Metropolitan Museum of Art was opened to the public today, perpetuating the story of an Egyptian monarch—Queen Hat-Shepsut—who ruled three and a half millenniums ago.

Nine statues of Queen Hat-Shepsut, carefully rebuilt from fragments found by the Museum's Egyptian expedition in excavations of the temple at Deir el Bahri, in the region of the Thebes Necropolis, are exhibited in the gallery. Like many another autocrat, Queen Hat-Shepsut—to use a very modern sprase—liked to look at life from an arrangement of mirrors. About 200 statues and sphinxes, all representing the queen herself, adorned the temple. In many of the statues the queen was represented as a man so as to made her appear more formidable as chief of her armies and to the enemies of her state. In all of them she wears the false beard and the headdress peculiar to Egyptian royalty.

All the statues in the temple, however, came to an untimely end. At the queen's passing in 1479 B. C., her stepson, Thutmose III—whom she had defrauded of his rightful throne for 20 years—ordered that her portrait be obliterated from every public place and every temple in Egypt, and that her name be erased from the official records. Hat-Shepsut had been named regent in 1459 B. C. to serve during the minority of Thutmose, her little stepson. She engineered a successful plot, however, to retain her place as sovereign and kept Thutmose in the background as junior co-ruler.

Queen Hat-Shepsut had the temple at Deir el Bahri erected as a permanent memorial of her reign and her personality. But the agents of Thutmose carried out his instructions to the letter after her passing. All representations of the queen's features and all occurrences of her name were erased from the walls of the temple. The statues and sphinxes with which it was embellished were overthrown, broken up and dumpted into the most convenient quarries and hollows alongside the avenue leading up to the temple.

For many years the museum has been working to discover and restore the statues. One of those exhibited in the new gallery had been pieced together from fragments and was completed with kneeling body, extended hands bearing offerings, but without a head. On investigation, it was found that a head without a body, which belonged to the Berlin Museum, was the missing part. An exchange was effected between the two museums and the statue completed.

New Zealand Plans Higher Wage Tax

WELLINGTON, N. Z., March 23 (AP)—Mr. J. G. Coates, Minister of Public Works and Transport, announced today a new employment plan of the Government, involving an increase in taxation on wages from three pence to a shilling in a pound.

The plan provides for establishment of a rural allotment extending to rural relief measures now applicable only to towns and cities. Single men would be placed in highway construction camps and in gold prospecting parties.

The Minister said it was essential that the present income of the unemployment fund be increased to £2,500,000, as expenditures have now reached that total and it has been found impossible to reduce relief. There are at present approximately 50,000 registered unemployed persons in New Zealand, he said.

Einstein Reports 'Curved' Space Data Is Only Indirect

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—A statement that may shed new light on the possibility that space is "curved," and that the universe has a fourth dimension, was issued yesterday by Drs. Albert Einstein and Willem de Sitter through the National Academy of Sciences.

The two men, who represent different schools of thought on the structure of the universe, have been making joint studies in California this winter at the Mount Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The statement is "on the relation between the expansion and the mean density of the universe."

Pointing out that the curvature of three-dimensional space may be positive, negative or zero, the statement says that "there is no direct observational evidence for the curvature, the only directly observed data being the mean density and the expansion, which latter proves that the actual universe corresponds to the non-statical case."

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Prepare for Spring redecorating! Order by mail or telephone HUBbard 2700

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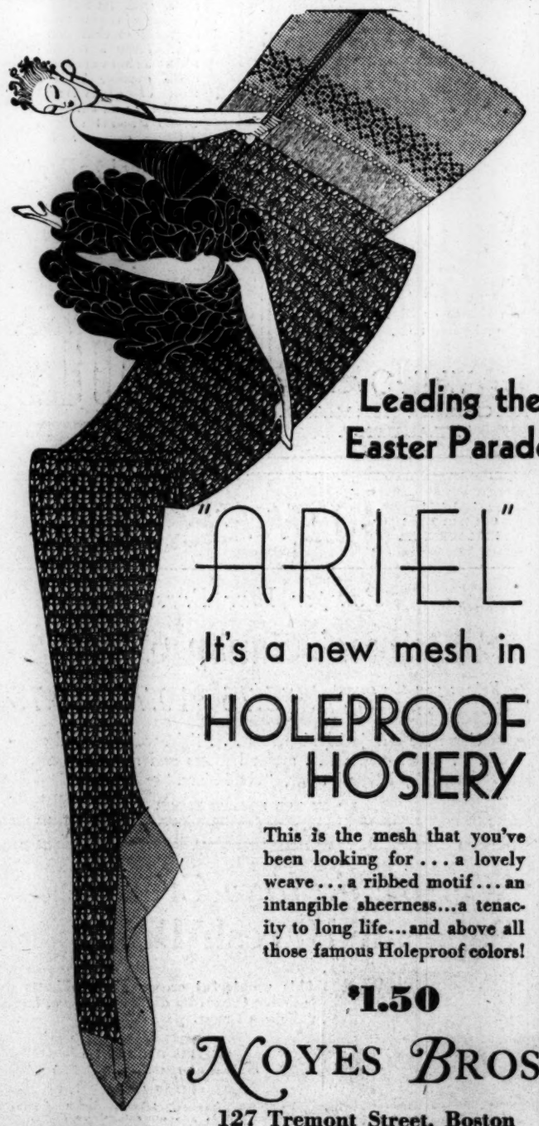

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Built-In Safety in Birds' Wings

Automatic Slots, Independent of Bird's Will, Prevent Stalling and Aid in Landing

FOR many years the most cutting remark which an aeronautical expert could make about the designer of a new airplane has been, "He has been looking at a bird."

This attitude has been largely the result of the failure of the ornithopter as a practical form of aircraft and because it has been found that no mechanical device or material can attain the elasticity of the bird's wing, and also because it is believed that the bird, being small, can take advantage of small pulsations in the air currents which make no impression on the large plane. For these reasons, engineers have gone ahead on the basis that different design conditions must be worked out for aircraft.

* * *

There has been a reaction, however, during the past two years, and this has probably been due to the popularization of gliding and to the extended use of light airplanes. Glider designers, in particular, have realized that it might be very worth while to study such similarities as wing loading (the area of the wing divided by the weight of the whole airplane) and aspect ratio (span divided by chord of the wing) and general shape of wings in gliders and different type of soaring birds.

Two writers on the subject are being read and studied with interest. One is Sir Gilbert Walker, who has observed soaring birds in India (particularly at Simla, 7000 feet above sea level), and the other is Lieut. R. R. Graham, who has added to the interest in bird flight by the discovery that birds' wings have safety devices the study of which might be useful to aircraft designers.

It has been discovered, by observations, by photographs, and by experiments with the wings of birds, that most birds have "slots" in their wings which prevent stalling and probably aid in giving lateral stability. These "slots" are formed by the separation of wing tip feathers and are of two kinds, the single wing tip slot and the multiple wing tip slot.

* * *

Practically all of the large and medium sized birds have multiple wing tip slots (ravens, swans, eagles, pheasants, partridges) and their wings vary greatly in size and general shape. The golden eagle is the best example of a bird which separates its feathers both in soaring and flapping flight. The eagle, it may be mentioned, is not only famous as a soarer but is believed to attain high speeds in flapping flight.

The smaller birds, as a rule, do not have slots (thrushes, swallows), and most sea birds have few or no slots (snipe, ducks, gulls). The sea birds have long and pointed wings.

Lieutenant Graham believes that these slots work automatically because if just a bird's wing is held in a blast of air from an electric fan, the feathers separate and slots form just as they have been shown to form in photographs of actual flight. It has been found, too, that the slots are prevented from opening too far by small hooks on the under surface of the feathers which lock when the slot is at the "full open" condition. These hooks are so small that they can be seen only with a microscope. They are flexible and easily unlock and allow the feathers to slip back into place when the slot is not needed.

* * *

It is interesting to observe that Mr. Handley Page designed his wing slots for airplanes without the knowledge that birds possess this anti-stalling device. The single wing tip slot is most like the Handley Page slot and one of the best examples of this slot is in the wing of the teal. The teal uses his slot most notably in making a water landing in still air. His slot produces a "braking effect" so that he does not capsize on touching the water.

A parallel has been drawn between the multiple wing slot and the lateral control surfaces of the Pterodactyl airplanes. These planes have a fixed wing with control surfaces on the tips of the wing and these act as ailerons and elevators and are worked by the pilot. The multiple wing slot in the bird probably performs much the same service, in giving the wing lateral stability, as the control surfaces of the Pterodactyl.

All birds have another anti-stalling device, a small, extra sub-wing whose only purpose is to keep the wing from stalling. The birds with the long narrow pointed wings (these do not have slots) have smaller sub-wings of this type than others. This wing is really a part of the main wing and is found to be on the leading edge of the main wing.

This discussion leads us to the conclusion that the ideal gliding bird is one of large span, pointed tips, and high aspect ratio, as, for example, the albatross. This type of glider will not be greatly improved by slots. Birds of small span and with square, or rounded, tips and low aspect ratio need slots for control and lift.

An interesting group of figures on the relationship between plane and bird wings follows:

Name	Wing Loading in Lbs. Per Sq. Ft.	Aspect Ratio
Swallow	.35	2.95
Gull	.85	5.23
Partridge	2.0	2.33
Vulture	1.85	2.72
Training glider	2.0	8.0
High performance soaring plane	3.0	18.0
Low-powered light airplane	6.0	6.0
Sport light airplane	10.5	6.0
Transport airplane	15.0	6.0
Flying boat	20.0	6.0
Racing landplane	30.0	5.0
Racing seaplane	40.0	5.0

W. T.

Masonic Robin Hood No Bandit

Presided at Annual Festival at Which More Than $36,000 Was Contributed for Craft

NEWS OF FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE result of the ninetieth annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was £72,324 2s. 5d, not an insignificant sum to be collected at the first of the three annual festivals.

The Duke of Portland, Provincial Grand Master for Nottinghamshire, was in the chair and, in his speech, likened himself to Robin Hood, who, of course, was connected intimately with Nottingham and its forest; and his deputy, the Rev. H. T. Hayman, to Friar Tuck; the Duchess of Portland to Maid Marion; and the brethren of the province to his men. Certainly the Robin Hood of the festival and his men evinced a very keen and peaceful desire to help the poor.

The Duchess was present and showed her keen interest by presiding in the Princes Room, where 231 Nottinghamshire women and brethren were present. More than 1000 stewards were present at the dinner.

* * *

The mahogany handrail of the recently demolished Freemasons Hall in Great Queen Street has been made up into sets of gavels, 25 in all. Each set has been placed in a case and a plate attached to each. Grand Lodge has now become the possessor of another building in Great Queen Street, opposite the existing hall. The site of the old hall has been cleared, excavations have commenced and the steelwork should now soon be seen rising above the hoarding.

* * *

Only 10 new lodges have been warranted during the last three months, one for London, two for East Lancashire, two for Kent and one each for Dorset, Surrey, Cheshire, Devonshire and West Yorkshire. Nineteen lodges have been added to the list of Hall Stone Lodges and the receipts toward this fund, which, it will be remembered, is for the cost of the new headquarters, are coming in, if slowly, at least surely.

Of the new Hall Stone Lodges, 14 are London lodges, three are from Surrey and one each from Buckinghamshire and Worcestershire. The proportion of London lodges is unusually high and, for once, there are no overseas lodges in the list.

* * *

Grand Mark Lodge reports the granting of warrants to three new lodges, in Tanganyika, Madras and East Lancashire respectively and one Royal Ark Mariners Lodge in Queensland.

* * *

Scots Lodge has just held its annual Burns' Night, the "toast of the Immortal Memory" being proposed on this occasion by the Rev. R. S. Birch. However local, he said, might be the language in which Burns wrote his poems, there was something in them which could appeal to men of every nation.

* * *

A further link between Freemasonry and the City of London has just been forged by the installation of the Lord Mayor, Sir Maurice Jenks, as master of the Guildhall Lodge, the twentieth Lord Mayor to occupy that position. Again the Pro Grand Master, Lord Amptill, performed the ceremony of installation.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, Provincial Grand Master for Berkshire, delivered an inspiring speech. Personal example, he said, was better than the written word, if one did the right thing. Napoleon said the English always win the last battle; they took knocks at the beginning and by pulling together they pulled through.

The association of the Royal Family and the dear old City of London was of long standing. He had been a Freeman of the City since 1905 and, as one who had traveled much, he said there was nowhere in the world where there was more magnificence and dignity, yet more restraint, than the pageantry of the City of London.

* * *

To the great regret of many, particularly Masonic visitors from overseas, it seems that the old Grand Temple, which it was hoped to preserve in the new scheme, will have to be demolished. Grave defects in the structural condition, which have become increasingly apparent since the adjoining building was pulled down, will cause it, if retained, to be a source of continual expenditure and anxiety, while its usefulness as a Masonic meeting place has been diminished for some years and will further diminish, if not disappear altogether, with the completion of the new lodge room of corresponding size about May of this year.

This regret will be shared by many American visitors, who will remember it by many signs and tokens—the mosaic pavement at the entrance, the oil portrait of George Washington, which hung just outside (this, of course, will find a place elsewhere in the new building) and the oil portraits of past Grand Masters which adorned the interior walls of the building.

* * *

Drury Lane Lodge, which may be said to enshrine the hallowed memories of the historic playhouse, as also the best and most cherished traditions of the English stage of the last and present generations, knitted closer together by the bonds of Freemasonry, has just held its annual installation meeting.

One of the principal founders of the lodge and its second master was Sir Augustus Harris. He was initiated in a lodge in Scotland, receiving the three degrees on the one evening. It is recorded that when subsequently conducting a concert party through Norway he encountered difficulties, but Norwegian Freemasons came to his assistance, with a genuine readiness that was never forgotten. The incident is said to have made such a profound impression on him as to lead to the foundation of Drury Lane Lodge.

"Gus" Harris, as he was always known, became first senior warden of the new lodge. The master who has just gone out of the chair was Dean Rogers, Dean of Bocking, who succeeded Richard Northcott in that capacity. He has now been succeeded by F. Beeson King, who was initiated in the lodge nine years ago.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-308m)

5:00 p.m.—NBC, "Caravan."
5:15 NBC, "Skippy."
5:30 Noble's Round Table.
6:00 Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; studio announcements.
6:45 Talk, David O. Woodbury.
7:00 Peters and Francis; Crowley and Miller.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy; orchestra.
7:45 Robjent Repertory Players.
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; humorous sketch; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Pryor's Band; quartet; soloists.
9:00 NBC, "Old Counselor"; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; Gladys Rice, soprano; Lewis James, tenor.
10:00 NBC, Interview; orchestra; soloist.
10:30 Newsboys' Night.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:05 p.m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 Orchestra.
:30 "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Edward J. Lord, pianist.
6:15 Westinghouse Watchmen.
6:30 Political talk.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Elsie Janis.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Song Hits of Yesterday.
8:15 NBC, Melo-Clarions; organ; brass; voices.
8:30 Ginger Boys.
8:45 "Valvoliners."
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 "Frigidarians."
9:45 "Parading," Milton Post Band, American Legion.
10:00 Comedians.
10:30 NBC, Hollywood Nights; Frank Luther, tenor; Gene Rodemich's Orchestra.
10:45 Crossroads Hotel.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Greetings to arctic and subarctic regions; special Monitor news broadcast, Mr. Ernest Beaufort; messages; music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Musical Cameo," Edward Jardon; string ensemble.
5:30 CBS, "The Professor and the Major."
5:45 "Show World"; orchestra.
6:00 Studio Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Modernists"; orchestra.
6:30 Big Brother's Radio Rascals.
6:45 "Stylists"; Ranny Weeks.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Maxwell House Tune Blenders"; Lannie Ross.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; interview; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Shepard Petite Symphonie.
8:45 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud."
9:00 CBS, Gold Medal Organ: quartet.
9:30 CBS, Mystern sketch.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:15 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Cornwellis Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; talk; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital; Francis Cronin.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Art Kreuger's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Pancho and his orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p.m.—CBS, Kathryn Parsons, "Girl o' Yesterday."
5:15 CBS, "Bill Schudt's Going to Press."
5:30 Garden talk.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe," an Indian story.
6:00 CBS, "Connie" Boswell.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:40 CBS, United action for employment.
6:45 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Own Night.
7:45 Concert ensemble; Forest Spaulding, baritone.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 New England Council.
9:00 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 The Powers Brothers.
10:30 CBS, Norman Brokenshire; Welcome Lewis; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, "Street Singer."
11:00 CBS, Howard Barlow with concert orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p.m.—Betty Brooks, popular songs.
5:15 Organ melodies.
5:30 Skit.
5:45 Victoria Samulian, soprano.
6:00 Selberling Singers; recording.
6:15 Mildred Prescott, contralto.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Orchestral program.
7:00 Truman Carew's Entertainers.
7:30 Studio program.
7:45 Song pictures; Orrin White, tenor.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Edison Kitchen program.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
11:00 a. m.—Announcement of winners of Chickering Golden Voice Contest.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—Organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks.
12:30 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches.
1:10 p. m.—The Daily Tatler.
2:00 p. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan."
3:00 p. m.—Cleercoal Revue.
3:15 p. m.—NBC, "Sunsweet Harmonies."
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:25 p. m.—Studio programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical clock.
7:44 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:45 a. m.—Edward MacHugh, baritone.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Committee on Highway Safety.
1:45 p. m.—Studio Period.
2:30 p. m.—Frascati Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:15 p. m.—Studio programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Stndio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, U. S. Navy Band Concert.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Ben Ally, tenor; orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—Chemical Society Lecture.
3:15 p. m.—Dance music.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band Concert.
4:30 p. m.—Hall's Taft Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Boston Chamber of Commerce luncheon; Myron C. Taylor.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—News.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, La Forge Berumen Musical.
3:30p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—String Ensemble.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital, Francis Cronin.

J. K. MOSSER LEATHER

J. K. Mosser Leather Company reports for the year ended Jan. 2, 1932, net loss of $1,492,294 after depreciation and interest, compared with net loss of $1,870,735 in the preceding year.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

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CANADA

ONTARIO

London: Central Collegiate Auditorium, Waterloo Street, 8:15 p. m., March 31.

Ottawa: Church Edifice, 288 Metcalfe Street, 8:15 p. m., March 29.

UNITED STATES

DELAWARE

Wilmington: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., March 27.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington (joint lecture): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth, C, and D Streets, Northwest, 3:30 p. m., March 27.

FLORIDA

Fort Lauderdale: Fort Lauderdale Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.

Key West: Hotel Colonial, 8:15 p. m., March 29.

Lake Worth: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 29.

Miami (First Church): Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

West Palm Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, Flagler Drive and Okeechobee Road, 8:15 p. m., March 27.

GEORGIA

Shellman: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 1.

MAINE

Portland: Congress Square Universalist Church, 8:15 p. m., March 31.

NEW JERSEY

Cranford: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., March 27.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., March 29.

Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club Auditorium, 110 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 28.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., March 31.

White Plains: Westchester County Center, Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 2.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Roosevelt Theater, 4739 Frankford Avenue, Frankford, 3:30 p. m., March 27.

RHODE ISLAND

Newport: Rogers High School Auditorium, Broadway, 8 p. m., March 29.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenville: Carolina Theater, 3 p. m., March 27.

WEST VIRGINIA

Huntington: Huntington High School, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

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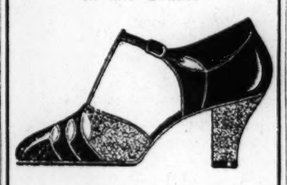
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FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

'Under Eight' Outfits

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE little folk of a home group may be clothed in a manner which, because of similarity in the cut and trimming of the garments, indicates a relationship between those who wear them. More and more, mothers are adopting the custom of dressing almost alike little sisters and even little brothers and sisters. The small boy naturally breaks away from this custom younger than do his sisters, to don clothes which are distinctively for boys.

An exclusive shop specializing in children's wardrobes presents a family group dressing for four, the toddler brother, the older brother, little sister of five and older sister of seven, carried out in white and navy blue linen with a bunch of cherries embroidery as a connecting motif. The toddler wears a one-piece garment with the trouser part short and straight and closing between the legs; it is made of white linen and is piped with blue across the buttoned shoulders and tiny sleeve extensions. On one side the material is cut out over blue, and this little panel is headed by the bunch of cherries needlework, in the natural colors. For the bigger boy, blue trousers are buttoned to a white top, with the same decoration on the left side. The younger sister wears a white dress with neck and sleeve piping in blue and the panel ornament extending almost the length of the frock. The older sister wears the same with the addition of a narrow fabric tie belt; a touch that gives the proper seven-year-old dignity. A similar outfit in beige white has a scalloped front panel of pomegranate red fastened with small pearl buttons; another group outfit in tan and white linen has scalloped cuffs and a crossed scalloped collar. Matching hats come in linen, white or colored, with comfortable brims; and for a fine touch, hand tucking appears in the front of the crown.

Washable Fabrics

For the "under eight" ages washable materials are preferred. The nontransparent fabrics, such as linen and the fine Egyptian cotton, which are woven in Switzerland, are used even for party frocks for young maidens. While many of the finer materials are sent to France for dainty hand makeup, a group of Russian workers now in the United States provides interesting "dress-up" frocks. Characteristic Russian features are shown in the several colors and in the appliqued designs used, as illustrated in a frock of mauve linen with tiny puffed sleeves and side set-ins of pale blue, the colors united by an appliqued decoration in several tan and brown tints. The small sleeve idea, rather to the fore this season, sometimes takes the form of the butterfly model, made of three little hand-embroidered or scalloped pieces extending over the shoulder tops. This gives the broad-shouldered effect one sees on grown-up gowns, and may be done in a second color or in fine lingerie work on a linen frock.

From France comes a formal party frock in white swiss with tiny puffed sleeves and a form of fichu collar that suggests the colonial. There are dainty color combinations in some of these imported dresses, such as a square neck of pale blue, hand-dotted and scalloped, on a frock of dotted white swiss; or hand-faggotting in the manner of a tiny yoke and shoulder extensions in white on a frock of pale yellow batiste. The distinctly party frock shown in the illustration retains the use of tinted linens to make an appliqued flower pattern on a pale pink slip, the decoration showing through the georgette over-dress.

Tricky Details

Aside from the group outfits, there are many practical frocks, simple and on usual lines but showing little novelties of material and detail which seem to mark changing fashions in children's wardrobes. A white linen frock has a crossing front, the line continuing in a reversed manner to the skirt edge. This is piped with yellow and a series of little yellow tabs ornament the side top. The calico prints are still largely used for morning tub frocks with new touches of a plain color or a linen collar. These morning dresses are completed by shorts — not bloomers — with elastic only in the back belt, the front neatly and comfortably fitted. As the smartness of linen is somewhat offset by its tendency to rumple, many mothers choose for morning frocks the fine Egyptian cotton which is practically uncrushable. This has a sateenlike surface and comes in both plain colors and in mixed, all-over patterns.

In sweaters the silk-and-wool mixtures provide the desired combination of lightness and warmth and a nice trimming feature in these is a crochet edge on neck and tiny pockets. A dainty garment in pale yellow has this trimming in navy blue. Another canary-colored sweater has irregularly scattered white posies woven in the front. A plain red jersey is also a useful item in the summer wardrobe. As even little children sometimes plead for gay designs, there are some sweaters knit in quaint Swedish patterns, and the bicentennial may be fitly observed in a red-white-and-blue pull-over, the stripes very narrow, making a stick-of-candy pattern.

A smart style in outer coats is an English model with an easy broad shoulder that continues in an extended stitching across the sleeve top, such as is worn by the seven-year-old girl in the illustration. This cut gives both smartness and ease to immature shoulders and the coat can be worn over an extra jersey top if necessary. On another model is an attached scarf that can be worn with short falling ends, or with an end buttoned over on one side.

Spongella cloth and diagonal tweed, plain or woven in two colors, are favored materials for outer coats. There are matching hats in fabric and in felt and contrasting hats in felt and straw. Beige, larkspur-blue and mustard are color high lights

Pagano. Courtesy of Bonwit Teller to The Christian Science Monitor

Left—This Pink Transparent Frock Is Worn Over a Slip on Which Nosegays Are Appliquéd. The Shallow Yoke and Cap Sleeves Are Style Points. Center—This Frock Is of Pale Blue, and a Wide Band of Smocking Defines Its High Waistline. The Interest of the Cape Collar Is Increased by the Panel Which Extends Down the Front. Right—The Sailor Costume Is Still Popular for Spring Days in School. This Model Is Made of Brown and White Tub Material and Is Very Smart.

French Cuffs on Trousers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FRENCH cuffs are a sham cuff made on trousers. Because they require less material to be turned in than a regular cuff, they are sometimes employed when the trousers are too short, or when the lower edge shows wear. As in other tailoring, accuracy, neatness, and firmness in sewing count for much, but the actual work of making these cuffs is not difficult, and can be mastered by anyone used to sewing according to directions.

First, measure the length of the trousers; this must always be done along the inside seam from the crotch to the lower edge. Be sure to place the yard stick or tape used for measuring as close to the crotch seam as possible in order that the measuring will be perfectly correct. After measuring, rip the cuffs out flat, brushing away all loose threads that remain. Then press the lower part of the legs flat, removing the folds of the previous hems. Then, using a ruler and chalk, rule three parallel lines, following the slant of the lower edge which drops a little toward the back. These lines must be measured as follows: First add one inch to the actual length desired and rule a line following the lower edge. Then measure up from this line to the depth of cuff desired and rule another line. The third line is ruled just one inch above the second one. This ruling of lines determines the cuff and the turn-in needed at the top of the cuff. These lines should be ruled all around the entire leg so that an even line will be marked for turning in and sewing the cuffs. Baste the second line up to the upper one all around and turn on the bottom line and baste this lower edge of the cuffs. Then turn the trousers wrong-side-out and if there is more material turned up than will be needed to overlay the part turned down from above, trim away this surplus. A neater edge is made if a small amount of the material can be turned under where this fold meets the upper one, but if the material is closely woven the raw edge can be used.

It will be noticed that on the wrong side there are two folds of cloth meeting all along the cuff; these are to be felled firmly together, flat and smooth. Turn to the right side again and tack the cuffs at the seams.

Be sure when felling the parts of the cuffs together that no stitches show through to the upper side of the material.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Pagano. Courtesy of Bonwit Teller to The Christian Science Monitor

Daytime Coat of Green Spongella Cloth, Very Durable and Smart. The Felt Tricorn Hat May Be Worn Late Into the Season Because of Its Practicability.

Spectator Wear Is Broadly Inclusive

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

TO QUOTE the department head of a smart shop, "the term 'spectator wear' or 'spectator sports' embraces a season's wardrobe which one may draw on for all manner of informal outfits for country and resort wear. Its limitations are that it is not suited for town use; and is generally too complicated for active participation in sports." This type of outfit is more fascinating than ever this season, comprising a wide variety of garments and accessories from which one can assemble an astonishing variety of costumes.

Such a wardobe includes certain hats, all manner of tops, the knitted pull-over, the tailored shirtwaist, gilets and tucked-in, guimpes, many separate skirts, long overcoats and easy slip-on jackets, and plenty of such agreeable accessories as scarfs, girdles, shoes and gloves.

While this promises to be a white season, usable colors range from the pastel tones to dramatic combinations of primary hues. Materials drawn on are cotton velvets, informal silk and woolen stuffs, flannels and the new cottons—the outstanding feature of which seems to be similarity to other fabrics. A new line of cottons is classified by the descriptive term, "rustic." Suède may also be included in this category, used as sleeves and yoke on a loose coat of light-weight wool, or in the manner of accessories.

While the make-up of the spectator sports wardrobe follows the general fashion lines of the season, there are some conspicuous introductions; for example, a three-quarter-length box coat and a shorter straight coat worn with an extra or matching skirt. The plaited skirt is also revised, the plaits being used in part or more often composing the entire garment; these skirts are somewhat shorter than the average length. There are, moreover, indications among these models that the entire silhouette is becoming straighter. Just how generally these ideas will be accepted remains to be seen, but they are interesting high lights in the new models. The higher neckline is used and both dresses and separate tops have short sleeves rather than no sleeves.

The Shirtwaist Returns

The tailored shirtwaist with mannish collar and cuffs is presented in flannel, linen and cotton, and also prominent is the little gilet made with very short sleeves and in a length just over the skirt top. There are many of these in batiste —striped, dotted and embroidered— often showing buttons fastening the pointed ends of a scarf collar or ornamenting a front tab made of a solid color. In some cases stripes are arranged running across the front to suggest a shirt bosom. There are also shore lingerie and piqué guimpes sometimes worn under sweaters, and there are a lot of swashing silk girdles in gay plaids and stripes.

A moderate use of black materials is also noted, alone or with a color. A smart model has coat and skirt of black linen, the skirt arranged in side plaits and the jacket with side fastenings of gold clips. A large printed handkerchief with a gay design on black is draped to make a point in front and little waist ties in the back; this top is worn with a skirt of black piqué. Some knitted dresses are of string just off the white—what is termed "dirty white" —with a matching scarf collar. One example is edged with orange and black. An imported model of a loosely knit material in guardsman's blue and black has ropes made of the fabric covering the entire long sleeves. This is worn with belt and cravat of shiny black cellophane.

Adventurous Combinations

The growing acceptance of the "double-duty" garment or accessory is a feature to be considered in shopping. The careful shopper will weigh the general usefulness of an outer coat, while the adventurous buyer may indulge in such items as a matching hat and short jacket of woven straw, or a tam and skirt of a woolen in gingham checks. She may also fancy a loose outer coat of sail drill or of seersucker, which in a manner suggests the old-time "duster" and serves the same purpose. For general use she may like a coat and skirt in hair-striped gray flannel and discard the coat at times for a gay flannel blazer or for a sweater that comes this season in a softly woven striped cotton. If she approves the feminine trend of the mode she will indulge largely in one- and two-piece frocks of the lacy wool and cotton weaves, and vary her more severe suits with guimpes, set-on lingerie pieces and the fichu style of scarf.

An interesting outfit that includes several new ideas has a tailored wrap-about skirt of white-and-navy checked piqué with a flap pocket at the back-side closing. This is topped by a slip-over of embroidered white linen. The accompanying three-quarter-length coat is of red flannel with loose sleeves in one piece, with the shoulders and ending in close wristbands. Its double-breasted front fastens with two black wool buttons matching a braided belt. There is a short fabric scarf. The gob hat is of the skirt material with a black wool pompom at top. A more formal runabout costume, also shown in the new collections, is set up in a rough-surface white crêpe, the skirt entirely laid in scant plaits and worn with a straight hip-long coat of the same material. A wide band of salmon-pink crochet edges the jacket. This is shown with one of the new slouch hats, up on one side and down on the other, of white felt, the soft crown crushed into shape with a band of ribbon. This form of hat shares favor with the brimmed straw sailors.

Gloves and Scarfs

There is considerable employment of colored stitching on frocks of white tub fabrics, including tennis frocks This is sometimes in red, but more often in brown. Loose pullover gloves are worn with short sleeves, and these are again of fabrics, with hand stitching to make them exclusive. Many white dresses are gay with blouse-and-scarf sets in checked, striped and figured silks and also in mixtures of silk, wool and cotton. There are flannel jackets galore in all colors. Wide half-handkerchief scarfs that cover one shoulder and tie under the opposite arm are novel, and more usual are the narrow scarfs making a bunchy bow beneath the left ear.

Shoes for real sports use and for the sidelines come in the modified oxfords and the cut-out shapes, showing much perforation, piping and lattice work. The perforations sometimes cover the whole shoe with the exception of the tip and a small portion of the back. Both fabric and leather shoes are unlined, for comfort and coolness. White shoes and white gloves are used with white outfits.

Style Sketches

By Frances Hays

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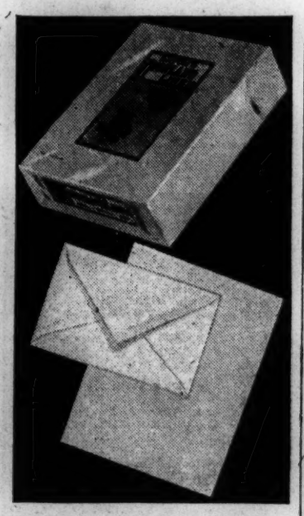

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HARTFORD, CONN. G. Fox & Co.
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LOUISVILLE, KY. Stewart D. G. Co., Inc.
MILWAUKEE, WIS. Gimbel Bros. Ed. Schuster & Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. The Dayton Co.
NEWARK, N. J. L. Bamberger & Co. Kresge Dept. Store.
NEW HAVEN, CONN. Edward Malley Co.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. Godchaux Clothing Co.
NEW YORK CITY R. Altman & Co. Best & Co. James McCreery & Co. Saks Fifth Avenue. Franklin Simon & Co. Stern Bros
OMAHA, NEB. J. L. Brandeis & Sons.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. Gimbel Bros. Lit Bros.
Strawbridge & Clothier Wanamaker's.
PITTSBURGH, PA. Joseph Horne Co. Kaufmann's.
PORTLAND, ORE. Meier & Frank Co.
PROVIDENCE, R. I. Gladding's Dry Goods Co.
ROCHESTER, N. Y. B. Forman Co. Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HIGH SCORING IN SUDDEN END

Carl Shott Provides Only Change in A. B. C. Standing

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Brogger's Recreation, Grand Rapids	2956
Greenvilles, New York	2929
Tall Ones, Dayton	2923
Euclid Recreation, Cleveland	2913
Macomb R. C., Mt. Clemens, Mich.	2907
Burlington Routes, Chicago	2888
P. W. Mussey Co., Chicago	2881
Kauffman, Newark, N. J.	2874
Marksons Furnitures, Syracuse	2870
American Legion No. 41, Ft. Wayne	2868

TWO-MAN TEAMS

H. Reitmeyer-H. Cook, Irvington	1278
J. Bucz-M. Straka, Chicago	1274
K. Wilkes-C. Pankow, Buffalo	1272
A. Rudinsky-H. Todd, Dover	1259
J. Gunderson-J. Roscoe, Chicago	1255
A. Priano-J. Martino, Syracuse	1252
W. Curren-J. Chart, Kenosha	1250
J. R. Rutkowski-A. S. Breninski, Syrac.	1244
C. S. Dodor-J. P. Hunt, St. Paul	1244
G. M. Holmes-J. S. Vyzrol, Chicago	1243

SINGLES

Alexander Graham, New Phila., Ohio	719
Michael Shirghio, New York	715
A. C. Baumann, Columbus	710
Charles Dix, Chicago	704
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	703
George Notz, Chicago	689
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	685
James Reese, Detroit	674
L. M. Fisher, Cincinnati	674
Albert Rudinsky, Dover	673

ALL-EVENTS

Albert Rudinsky, Dover	1973
Michael Shirghio, New York	1924
S. P. Garofalo, St. Louis	1921
George Notz, Chicago	1901
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	1884
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	1884
W. P. Moore, Staten Island	1875
Lawrence Angstman, Bay City	1870
Elmer Baumgarten	1868
Carl Shott, Huntington, W. Va.	1859

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 23—The brilliant scoring that has prevailed in the American Bowling Congress tournament for the last five days was brought to a sudden ending Tuesday. Although several prominent visiting bowlers had their opportunity, only one succeeded in crowding himself in among the high 10 leaders.

Carl Shott of Huntington, W. Va., provided the only change when he scored a 1859 total that placed him in tenth position in the all-events. He scored 626 in the team event, followed with a doubles score of 567 and then shot 666 in the singles.

The final squad of minor events proved to be the most exciting of the entire day. Several bowlers had chances of securing a place among the pace makers, but fell down at the crucial moments.

Bruce Dill of Kansas City missed tenth place in the singles event by a single pin, when he totaled 672 in his three games. His games were 233, 200 and 249.

Otto Mueller of Monroe, Wis., also caused considerable excitement in the gallery when he opened his singles event with a 267 game followed by a 223 effort. Needing a 229 game to overtake the leader, Alexander Graham, the Badger bowler could not maintain the gait, and an error in the fourth started his downfall. He then ran into a split in the fifth, and with a similar condition existing in the tenth, hopes of a possible A. B. C. championship were dimmed when he posted a 159 game.

Second place on the last singles squad went to Carl Ridgley of Huntington, W. Va., a team mate and doubles partner of Shott. Ridgley beat out his partner by a single pin in the singles, totaling 667. Ridgley was prevented from placing with the select company in both the singles and all-events when he ran into a split in the tenth frame of the last game.

A big second game of 262 boosted his singles total. It came between scores of 191 and 213.

Shott and Ridgley would like to have had their singles scores in the doubles. It would have given them a 1333 total compared to the present high of 1278 in the two-man event. The best they could do, shooting together, was 1165.

Clyde Martison of Philadelphia found himself in the individual competition and was one of those who caused some of the commotion on the last afternoon shift. Scores of 205 and 258 gave him 463 as he entered the last game but, like Mueller, he could not continue and was held to 179 for a 643 series.

Stanley Kroto of Erie hit 650 despite a start of 158. He came back to score 258 and 234. Frank Kelly of Philadelphia scored 645 after a bad beginning.

One A. B. C. championship was relinquished on the opening squad, when Edward Rafferty and Charles Reilly of Philadelphia, who won the doubles event at Buffalo last year with a 1316 series, scored 1102 in their three games.

Ordinary bowling marked the doubles play. Paul Schneider and Julius Mueller of Milwaukee led the entrants in this division when they toppled 1221 pins. Mueller had a fine 640 total to pace his partner.

Bernard Spinella, twice winner of the all-events title, will captain his Spinella Recreation of Brooklyn team tonight. Cabanna five, St. Louis, entered in the tourney 28 times, will also compete.

Booster teams were again scheduled last night, the team leaders remaining undisturbed.

BROOKLYN SIGNS FRIEDMAN

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Benny Friedman, for two years star of the New York Giants professional football team, yesterday announced the signing of a contract with the Brooklyn Club of the National Professional Football League. Friedman, an all-America quarterback at the University of Michigan, will manage and coach the Brooklyn eleven in addition to playing. He will play less than in former years, however, devoting most of his time to managing and coaching the team. He also has decided not to have any connection with college teams. Last year he was a member of the varsity coaching staff at Yale and did not join the Giants until mid-season.

MRS. WADSWORTH WINS

PINEHURST, N. C., March 23 (AP)—Mrs. Sara Fownes Wadsworth of Pittsburgh was declared winner of the annual Pine Cone tournament for women here yesterday when high wind forced cancellation of the final 18-hole round. Mrs. Wadsworth, with 82, led Miss Helen Waring of New York, who was second, by three strokes, and Mrs. John D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., Mrs. E. B. Morrow of Baltimore, and Miss Kathryn Bragaw of Orange, N. J., who tied for third honors, with 87s. The class B trophy went to Miss Abigail Vare of Philadelphia, with 92, and the class C to Mrs. Harold Greene of Oyster Harbor, Maine, with 94.

Pla-Mor Goalie Equals a Record

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	29	5	13	117	69	58
Kansas City	27	3	18	89	89	54
Duluth	21	3	24	96	96	42
St. Louis	18	8	22	77	91	36
Tulsa	16	3	27	82	117	32
Buffalo	7	3	14	38	87	14

(No points for ties—Buffalo withdrew Jan. 29)

RESULTS MARCH 22

Chicago 2, Duluth 1.
Kansas City 3, Tulsa 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23—Samuel Levine, Kansas City goalkeeper, featured the victory of the second place Pla-Mors last night over the Tulsa Oilers in the last home game here of the regular American Hockey League season. Kansas City won, 3 to 0, Levine equaling the record for shutout games set by Paddy Byrne in 1931 at 17. Byrne appeared in the Tulsa lineup as goalkeeper, substituting for McCusker, who was suspended for violating training rules. The former Pla-Mor showed fine work at the Tulsa nets, but failed to match the brilliant work of Levine. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		TULSA
Ranger, Goodman	lw	rw, Healey, Moffatt
Mitchell, Campbell	c	c, Acaster, Sheppard
Dunfield, McCormick	rw	lw, Lafrance, Wakeford
Halderson, McKinnon	ld	rd, Marker, Donnelly
McLeod, Gorman	rd	ld, Hansen, Metcalfe
Levine	g	g, Byrne

Score—Kansas City 3, Tulsa 0. Goals—McCormick, Ranger and Campbell for Kansas City. Assist—Goodman for Kansas City. Referee—Cameron McKinnon. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., March 23—Duluth closed its regular American Hockey League schedule here March 22, victims of a 2-to-1 score by the Chicago Shamrocks. After opening the scoring with a goal at 4m. 4s. of the first period by Red Stuart, who shot while prone on the ice before Goalie Karakas, Duluth staved off Chicago until the third, when Walter Buswell and Bert Clayton teamed to beat Vernon Turner. Jack Riley scored the winning goal on a pass from Tony Prelesnik. The summary:

CHICAGO		DULUTH
Prelesnik, Armand, McFadyen	lw	rw, Forslund, Morrison, Anderson
Riley, Johnson, Clayton	c	c, Leswick, Thorsteinssen, Scott
Wiseman, MacKenzie, Brydson	rw	lw, Merrill, Bouchard, Lessard
Bushwell, Headley	ld	rd, Davis, Stuart
Taylor, Headley	rd	ld, Bergl, Stuart
Karakas	g	g, Turner

Score—Chicago 2, Duluth 1. Goals—Bushwell, Riley for Chicago; Stuart for Duluth. Assists—Clayton, Prelesnik for Chicago. Referee—C. B. Jamieson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CAN-AM PLAYOFF DATES ANNOUNCED

The Canadian-American Hockey League will open its playoff schedule Monday, March 28, at Providence, when the Providence Reds, league leaders, will meet the fourth-place team, still in question, in the first of a two-game, total goal series, both games in Providence, according to announcement from the league meeting at the Hotel Manger yesterday. The second game will be played March 30.

The other series, between the second and third-place teams, a home and home affair, probably will start March 28 or 29. New Haven and the Bronx Tigers are disputing the third and fourth places, with the Bruin Cubs occupants of second and the dates depend upon the outcome of this race. The Fontaine Cup finals are likely to start about April 2 and will consist of the best three out of five games to determine the winner and league champion.

Only 10 minutes of overtime will be played in the first game of the two-game series, if necessary, but in the second game, if at the end of 70 minutes the team are still tied, a 10-minute rest period will come, and then 20 minutes of sudden-score hockey. Should the teams continue tied after that, another 20 minutes will be played or until a decison has been reached. In the final series only two 20-minute sudden-score periods will be permitted, after which the game shall be pronounced a tie.

James E. Dooley, president, was named to appoint referees and goal umpires in the various series. Although there are plans pending concerning a post-season playoff with the International Hockey League, no mention was made of it at the league meeting. There is also a possibility that, if New Haven or Bronx meet the Boston Cubs, all games may be played in the Boston Garden.

Those attending were: Morris and Nathan Podoloff, New Haven; George C. Funk and C. M. Hockridge, Bronx Tigers; Arthur H. Ross and Joseph Gilman, Boston Cubs; Lou Peri and Jean Dubuc, Providence; and Rudolph Fried, Philadelphia.

NOBLE RECEIVES TROPHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 23—Before the start of the Falcons-Rangers National Hockey League game here last night, Reg Noble, veteran defenseman for the Detroit team, was presented with the Jules R. Shubot Trophy and a diamond stickpin. The award was made to Noble as the most valuable player to the team during the 1931-32 season. Votes of patrons and hockey writers were tabulated in making the decision. Noble, the oldest player in point of service in the N. H. L., excepting George Boucher of Chicago Black Hawks, was adjudged the winner by an overwhelming majority.

SOUTH AFRICANS END TOUR

PERTH, W. Aust., March 23 (AP)—South Africa yesterday completed its tour of Australia and New Zealand with a victory over Western Australia by an innings and 242 runs. The scores were: South Africa, 488 for five wickets, declared; Western Australia, 183 and 63. Morkel was the hero of the match, scoring 150 for South Africa and then taking eight Australian wickets for only 13 runs.

BEAVER FIVE PICKS LEWIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., March 23—E. C. Lewis '33 of Portland has been elected captain of the Oregon State College basketball team for next season. Lewis has placed center on the Beaver five for the last two years.

PRINCETON ELECTS DAYTON

PRINCETON, N. J., March 23 (AP)—John W. Dayton Jr. '33 of Bayside, L. I., N. Y., yesterday was elected captain of the 1933 Princeton swimming team. Arthur P. Terrell '33 of Houston, Texas, was named manager.

CANADIENS HOLD LEAD OF LEAGUE

Defeat Toronto in Final, 4-2—All Teams Wind Up Regular Schedule

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE FINAL STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	23	8	17	134	112	54
Chicago	18	11	19	86	101	47
Detroit	18	10	20	95	108	46
Boston	15	12	21	122	117	42

CANADIAN DIVISION

Canadiens	25	7	16	128	111	57
Toronto	23	7	18	155	127	53
Montreal	19	7	22	142	139	45
Americans	16	8	24	95	142	40

RESULTS MARCH 22

Americans 8, Boston 6.
Canadiens 4, Toronto 2.
Detroit 5, Rangers 4.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 23—By defeating the Toronto Maple Leafs, 4 to 2, here last night, the world champion Canadiens captured first place in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League by a four-point margin and will meet the New York Rangers in the best three out of five game series for the league championship.

The game against Toronto was a crucial one, as a victory for the visitors would have given them first place on goal average. The game was fast, with strenuous body checking in evidence, but it was clean and in doubt until a few minutes before the final bell, although the winners deserved the victory. The visitors were worn, as it was their fifth game, four away from home, in eight days and they tired toward the end, although they maintained strong four and five-man attacks through the last period.

The game was won and lost inside the first four minutes. Toronto scored after 25 seconds and then Canadiens came back with two in quick succession and added another late in the period. The middle period was scoreless, but Toronto reduced the locals' lead in the third and then staged a strong attack during which Canadiens broke away for their last goal. The summary:

CANADIENS		TORONTO
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha	lw	rw, Conacher, Finnigan, Bailey
Morenz, Lepine, Alexandre	c	c, Primeau, Blair, Darragh, Miller
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie	rw	lw, Jackson, Gracie, Cotton
Burke, Leduc	ld	rd, Clancy, Levinsky, Robertson
S. Mantha, Lesieur, Munro	rd	ld, Day, Horner
Hainsworth	g	g, Chabot

Score—Canadiens 4, Toronto 2. Goals—Gagnon 2, Morenz, S. Mantha for Canadiens; Primeau, Jackson for Toronto. Assists—Morenz 3, Joliat 2, Gagnon, G. Mantha, Burke for Canadiens; Conacher, Primeau for Toronto. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 23—Detroit Falcons defeated New York Rangers in a wide open, good-natured National Hockey League game here last night by a score of 5 to 4. Neither club attempted heavy body checking and for the most part it was a workout for the players in preparation for the playoffs. Neither club needed a victory. The smallest crowd in the history of hockey at the Olympia saw the Falcons take the decision. The summary:

DETROIT		RANGERS
Kilrea, Emms, Sorrell	lw	rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Heller, Milks, Desjardins
Goodfellow, Lewis, Cox	c	c, Boucher, Somers, Gainor
Carson, Aurie, Cooper	rw	lw, F. Cook, Keeling, Murdoch
Young, Smith	ld	rd, Brennan, Seibert, Heller
Noble, Goodfellow	rd	ld, Milks, Johnson
Connell	g	g, Roach

Score—Detroit 5, Rangers 4. Goals—Cooper, Sorrell, Kilrea, Aurie, Emms for Detroit; Heller 2, W. Cook, Murdoch for Rangers. Assists—Lewis 2, Goodfellow, Carson for Detroit; Gainor, Murdoch, W. Cook, F. Cook, Boucher for Rangers. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

New York Americans defeated the Boston Bruins, 8 to 6, at the Boston Garden last night to finish the 1931-32 season of each club. The 14 goals make the fourth time this season that number has been scored in a National Hockey League contest and Americans have figured in three of them, being defeated on two previous occasions. The contest was played under new rules devised by Art Ross, but with both clubs out of the playoffs and nothing at stake there was not enough pressure to judge them. Ten Bruins figured in the scoring and nine Americans. The summary:

AMERICANS		BOSTON
Burmister, McInenly, Keating	lw	rw, Clapper, Oliver, Boyd
Himes, Burch, McVeigh	c	c, Weiland, Chapman, Runge
Lamb, Filmore, Kilrea	rw	lw, Barry, F. Jerwa, Galbraith
Brydge, Ayres	ld	rd, Shore, Foster
Dutton, Ayres, Filmore	rd	ld, Hitchman, Owen
Worters	g	g, Thompson

Score—N. Y. Americans 8, Boston 6. Goals—Filmore 3, Dutton, Burmister, McVeigh, Lamb, McInenly for Americans; Chapman 2, Oliver, Weiland, Barry, Boyd for Boston. Assists—Burch 2, Lamb, Himes, McInenly, Ayres, Dutton for Americans; Chapman, Owen, Barry, Clapper, Weiland, Runge, F. Jerwa, Shore for Boston. Referees—J. A. O. Cleghorn and G. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

LEAGUE GAME SHIFTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 23—Following a protest lodged by C. A. Hughes, president of the Detroit Hockey Club, against the arrangement of the National Hockey League playoff dates for Falcons and Montreal Maroons, Frank Calder, president, late last night agreed to a new schedule for these teams. Under the new arrangements Maroons will open their playoff series with Falcons at Olympia Sunday night, March 27. In order to accommodate the N. H. L. teams, an International Hockey League contest between Buffalo and Detroit Olympics Sunday night at Olympia has been postponed. It will be played either at Olympia Friday or at Fort Erie on Saturday, Manager Jack Adams of the Falcons announced last night.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL SCORES

By the Associated Press

Detroit 11, New York (N.) 2.
New York (A.) 2, Boston (N.) 0.
Brooklyn 19, House of David 3.
Philadelphia (A.) 15, Philadelphia (N.) 7.
Chicago (N.) 3, San Francisco 1.
Washington 6, Toledo 5.
Baltimore 12, New Orleans 1.

ARMY TRACK SCHEDULE

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 23 (AP)—The United States Military Academy's track team will engage in five dual meets in addition to the Penn relays this spring. The schedule: April 23, Boston College; April 30, Penn relays at Philadelphia; May 7, Holy Cross; May 14, West Virginia; May 21, Penn State; May 28, Notre Dame at South Bend.

Baylor Five Outdistanced Rivals in Southwest Race

Bears Annexed Conference Championship When the Southern Methodist Quintet Scored Upset Victory Over Texas Christians at Finish

FINAL SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	W.	L.	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Baylor	10	2	422	339	.833
Texas Christian	9	3	434	315	.750
Arkansas	8	4	373	305	.667
Texas	5	7	295	342	.417
Texas A. & M.	4	8	308	316	.333
Rice	4	8	277	369	.333
So. Methodist	2	10	272	395	.167

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, March 23—Although the Texas Christian University Horned Frogs did not win the Southwest Conference basketball championship, two of its players were placed on the all-Southwest cage five. Both of the Christians, Wendell Sumner '33, forward, and Adolph Dietzel '33, center, made the selection last year. Baylor University, 1932 champions, the University of Arkansas and the University of Texas, each placed one man.

Three of the players placed on the mythical five played at the center positions during the last campaign; but one, J. L. Sexton '33 of Arkansas, proved his ability at the guard position in 1931, while another, Raymond Strickland '32 of Baylor, was one of the best goal tossers in the Conference during the last season. Dietzel received the center position on the all-Conference team not only because of his ability to get the tip-off, but also because he led the Southwest players in scoring by averaging a fraction less than 16 points a contest.

Although he was pitted against the best players in every game, B. W. Rundell '34 of Texas made the best record as a guard in the Conference. He held the men he guarded to 26 floor goals for an average of a fraction more than two a game. It is for this reason that he is placed at the other guard position.

The players who did not make the first team, but should be mentioned as outstanding players, are as follows: Forwards, J. H. Hess '32 of Rice and Raymond Alford '32 of Baylor; guards, C. B. Beard '32 of Texas A. & M., T. B. Murphy '33 of Arkansas, J. C. Barnett '34 of Baylor and Buster Brannon '33 of Texas Christian; centers, Joe Merka '34 of Texas A. & M. and W. S. Kubricht '33 of Texas.

The big feature of the Southwest race during the past season was the defeat of Texas Christian in the next to last game of the season by Southern Methodist, cellar holders. It was this upset that gave Baylor the title. The strong finish of Texas A. & M. and the weak finish of Rice Institute were the sub-features. The Aggies lost their first six contests; then in the last of the campaign won four out of six. The Texas Aggies at the end of the season were probably as strong as any team in the Conference.

Conference colleges as a whole scored 2381 points during the season. The season's scores follows:

Arkansas	24	Texas	21
Texas	27	Arkansas	25
Baylor	32	T. C. U.	24
Rice	40	Texas A. & M.	29
Texas	35	S. M. U.	29
T. C. U.	47	Rice	22
Rice	24	S. M. U.	19
T. C. U.	52	Texas	22
Arkansas	46	S. M. U.	20
Arkansas	29	S. M. U.	20
Rice	25	Texas	22
Baylor	29	Texas A. & M.	23
Baylor	41	Rice	21
Baylor	40	Texas A. & M.	33
Baylor	34	Arkansas	28
Arkansas	42	Baylor	31
T. C. U.	36	Texas	14
S. M. U.	30	Texas A. & M.	23
T. C. U.	38	Texas A. & M.	28
Texas	29	S. M. U.	17
T. C. U.	31	Arkansas	27
Baylor	38	S. M. U.	26
Arkansas	37	T. C. U.	24
Texas	32	Texas A. & M.	31
Texas A. & M.	27	Rice	6
T. C. U.	33	Baylor	31
Rice	28	S. M. U.	22
Texas A. & M.	21	S. M. U.	10
Baylor	35	Texas	27
T. C. U.	41	Rice	27
T. C. U.	26	Texas A. & M.	24
Baylor	36	Rice	23
Texas	26	Rice	19
Texas A. & M.	28	Arkansas	23
Arkansas	25	Rice	23
T. C. U.	52	S. M. U.	19
Baylor	35	Texas	30
Arkansas	34	Rice	30
Baylor	40	S. M. U.	28
Arkansas	33	Texas A. & M.	27
S. M. U.	32	T. C. U.	30
Texas A. & M.	14	Texas	9

Conference points were more evenly divided between players this season than last year. Seven players finished the season last year among the 100-point mark; this year there were six. The individual scoring race this year was less closely contested than last year, largely because the players could not keep up with the fast pace set by Dietzel.

The Texas Christian center pushed his 1931 individual scoring record up to 191 points. Dietzel's 1931 record was 169 points. In this year's campaign, in only two games did Dietzel fail to score more than 10 points. The Horned Frog star held the individual scoring lead from the start of the season.

Part of the late success of Texas A. & N was due to the goal shooting of Joe Merka '34. Merka was not eligible to play until after the first of February, because of freshmen competition rules. His late start did not keep him from ranking among the 15 best. Another player who made a late stand was T. W. Brasfield '34 of Arkansas. The complete individual scoring list follows:

Player	Position	College	Goals Flr.	Fl.	Pts.
Adolph Dietzel	c	T. C. U.	76	39	191
Raymond Strickland	c	Baylor	48	34	130
J. L. Sexton	c	Arkansas	40	29	109
Wendell Sumner	lf	T. C. U.	40	29	109
Raymond Alford	rf	Baylor	35	31	101
J. H. Hess	lf	Rice	33	34	100
V. I. Dixon	rf	Rice	36	24	96
C. B. Beard	lg	Texas A. & M.	34	26	94
W. S. Kubricht	c	Texas	37	18	92
J. C. Moody	rf	Texas A. & M.	33	15	81
Rhea Williams	rf	S. M. U.	30	18	78
T. W. Brasfield	rf	Arkansas	29	18	76
W. H. Elkins	lf	Texas	23	21	67
Joe Merka	c	Texas A. & M.	27	9	63
T. B. Murphy	lg	Arkansas	24	14	62
B. E. Kendall	rf	Arkansas	26	9	61
R. M. Johnson	lf	S. M. U.	21	16	58
J. C. Barnett	rg	Baylor	15	26	56
J. L. Tullis	rf	Texas	22	10	54
F. E. James	lf	Baylor	22	7	51
Buster Brannon	lg	T. C. U.	19	11	49
Bill Johnson	lg	S. M. U.	18	10	46
E. B. Price	rg	Texas	14	15	43
Elbert Walker	rf	T. C. U.	14	15	43
H. O. Gibson	rf	Arkansas	12	18	42
W. S. Wells	lg	Baylor	12	13	37
Edward Wright Jr.	c	S. M. U.	13	8	34
L. H. Veltmann	lg	Tex. A. & M.	11	7	29
B. O. Clark	lf	Baylor	11	6	28
Melton Koch	rg	Rice	7	12	26
B. W. Rundell	lg	Texas	8	8	24
Harlos Green	rg	T. C. U.	8	4	20
K. J. Mills	lf	S. M. U.	8	5	21
J. L. Thompson	c	Rice	7	7	21
J. C. Alexander Jr.	c	Rice	7	6	20
J. L. Jelks	lf	Arkansas	7	4	18
C. E. Marcum	rg	Tex. A. & M.	6	5	17
J. E. Roberts	lf	Tex. A. & M.	4	8	16
R. L. Graber	lf	S. M. U.	4	7	15
H. E. Reynolds	lf	Baylor	5	1	11
N. D. McLaughlin	rg	S. M. U.	3	5	11
D. G. Thompson	rf	Texas	4	2	10
Hersel Kinsy	rf	T. C. U.	2	4	8
Richard Allison	lg	T. C. U.	3	1	7
J. L. McCullough	lg	Rice	1	5	7
C. R. Clifton	lg	Arkansas	2	0	4
H. E. Reynolds	lg	Rice	1	2	4
Thayer Moursend	lf	Baylor	1	1	3
E. A. Reindl	rf	Rice	1	1	3
J. M. Parks	lg	Baylor	1	1	3
Sam French	rf	S. M. U.	1	1	3
F. N. Garrett	c	Texas	0	3	3
J. C. Riley	c	S. M. U.	0	3	3
E. E. Carroll	rg	Baylor	1	0	2
C. C. Malone	rg	Texas A. & M.	1	0	2
J. E. Robertson	lf	Tex. A. & M.	1	0	2
E. T. Shepherd	rf	Tex. A. & M.	1	0	2
Oran, Dawson	c	Tex. A. & M.	1	0	2
John Maddox	rf	S. M. U.	1	0	2
Ray McCullock	rf	T. C. U.	1	0	2
F. W. Fagan	lg	Texas	1	0	2
E. C. Carson	lg	T. C. U.	0	2	2
Johnny Vaught	rg	T. C. U.	0	2	2
C. R. Macmonigle	rf	Arkansas	0	1	1
J. B. Browning	rg	S. M. U.	0	1	1
Jewell Wallace	rf	T. C. U.	0	1	1

Bruin Cubs Clinch Second in League

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	21	6	11	124	102	48
Boston	21	3	14	116	108	45
Bronx	18	7	15	94	90	43
New Haven	18	6	15	107	74	42
Philadelphia	13	5	20	79	100	31
Springfield	10	5	24	84	130	25

RESULT MARCH 22

Boston 6, Providence 4, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23—Coming from behind to tie the score at 4-all in the third period, the Boston Bruin Cubs finished their regular season in the Canadian-American Hockey League by defeating the league-leading Rhode Island Reds, 6 to 4, in an overtime game last night. The victory was their sixth straight and clinched second place for the Cubs.

Boston scored twice early in the opening period, but the Reds capitalized Boston penalties to tie the score before the session ended. Goals by Hart and Carson put Providence ahead, 4 to 2, in the second period, but Happy Harnott and Max Sutherland tallied for Boston in the third period.

Myles Lane took a pass from Lloyd Klein and later Red Conn registered on a solo to give Boston its margin in the overtime period. The summary:

BOSTON		PROVIDENCE
Klein, Sutherland, Pool, Weir	lw	rw, Rivers, Giroux, Cormier, Taylor
Conn, Harnott, Brink	c	c, Gaudreault, Murray, Connor
Burke, Jeremiah, Cummings	rw	lw, Hart, Harrington
Jerwa, Lane	ld	rd, Vail, Trapp
Pratt, Lane	rd	ld, Carson, Hinsperger
Jackson	g	g, Beveridge

Score—Boston 6, Providence 4. Goals—Conn 2, Brink, Harnott, Sutherland, Lane for Boston; Hart, Gaudreault, Harrington, Carson for Providence. Assists—Klein 2, Burke, Sutherland, Pratt for Boston. Hart, Rivers, Gaudreault, Hinsperger, Connor for Providence. Referees—W. J. Stewart and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	23	9	14	101	78	55
London	21	12	13	101	99	54
Windsor	21	10	16	112	99	52
Detroit	18	10	18	91	93	46
Pittsburgh	16	9	22	85	114	41
Syracuse	15	9	22	103	114	39
Cleveland	15	7	23	99	124	37

RESULTS MARCH 22

London 2, Buffalo 0.
Syracuse 6, Windsor 4.

LONDON HAS CHANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., March 23—Although Buffalo Bisons are still favored to finish the International Hockey League's regular season in first place, they still have London Tecumsehs to contend with. Last night the Tecumsehs gained a 2-to-1 decision over the present leaders and maintained a mathematical chance of finishing in first place, provided they defeat Detroit Olympics and Buffalo drops its two remaining contests. Goaltender Herb Stuart of Tecumsehs established a new league record for shutouts of 13, bettering the previous record of 12, shared jointly by Stuart and Bill Taugher of Buffalo. Neville and Benson did the scoring for London.

SYRACUSE RALLIES WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 23—Spectacular rallies in the late stages of the second and third periods enabled Syracuse Stars to defeat Windsor Bulldogs here last night, 6 to 4. The visitors were leading, 3 to 0, midway through the second period. Stars scored three quick goals before the period was over and added two more in the third. Robinson counted for Windsor just before the close of the game.

UNITED STATES TEAM IN LEAD

Lott and Van Ryn Defeat Borotra and Gentien in Doubles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23—United States went into the lead in the international indoor tennis match between France and United States at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday evening, when the United States indoor champions, George M. Lott Jr., and John W. Van Ryn, defeated Jean Borotra and Antoine Gentien, who had been substituted for Christian Boussus on the French team, in a four-set match, scored at 15—13, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

It was a service battle throughout, and here the Americans outplayed the visitors, though Gentien and Borotra were individually more brilliant. But when it came to holding their service games intact, Lott and Van Ryn never slipped, until well into the third set, when Lott eased up on his net play a bit, and Van Ryn dropped two service games for the loss of the set.

Gentien showed up far better than his singles play in the recent championships would have indicated. He was accurate in his shooting and held his service well in hand. Borotra was also brilliant in his play, but was somewhat unsteady at times.

Both teams were working like machines in the first set, the games going to the server by wide margins, for the most part, though Borotra was carried to deuce occasionally. But an incident in the gallery during the twenty-seventh game distracted Borotra a bit, and Gentien lost his game, with the set going to Van Ryn on service on the next. The set by points:

U. S... 0 4 0 4 0 4 2 4 1 4 1 4 3 4
France. 4 0 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 5 2

U. S. . 4 6 0 4 2 4 0 4 3 4 5 4 4 4—83—15
France. 6 4 4 1 4 1 4 2 5 0 7 1 2 2—79—13

Borotra dropped the first game of the second set on a break through his service, and this gave the Americans their chance to win the second set also. The set by points:

United States... 6 4 2 5 4 6 2 4 3 4—49—6
France..... 4 1 4 3 6 4 4 0 5 2—33—4

The French went into the lead at 3—0 in the third set, by the finest play they had shown during the evening, but a break through Gentien evened matters and service carried the score to 4-all. Then Lott eased off perceptively, and the next two games and the set went to Borotra and Gentien. The set by points:

United States... 0 1 3 4 4 4 4 1 0 2—23—4
France ..... 4 4 5 1 1 2 4 1 4 4—30—6

Without the usual intermission, they resumed play, and a break through Borotra on the initial game gave the champions the lead which finally settled the match, as both were serving with great skill, and there was not a chance for Borotra to break through, in spite of his customary pyrotechnics. The set by points:

United States...4 4 3 4 1 4 1 4 2 4—31—6
France .....1 2 5 2 4 2 4 1 4 1—26—4

The last two singles matches will be played this evening, with Gentien a possibility for France, in place of Boussus, while R. Berkeley Bell may replace Shields. The final battle will bring Gregory S. Mangin against Borotra, and this will be the real feature of the match. The summary:

UNITED STATES VS. FRANCE—Doubles

George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, United States, defeated Jean Borotra and Antoine Gentien, France, 15—13, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 23—Harry U. Strong Jr. '33 of

THE HOME FORUM

"Once Upon a Time"

"ONCE upon a time"—"There was a man"—"On a dark and stormy night" — invariably with one or the other of these simple openings the story-teller used to set to work. How delightfully simple and homely it was!—exactly the sort of leading off that his audience expected, and they would have been seriously disturbed had he begun with anything less familiar. Maurice Hewlett wittily and aptly described it as beginning at the beginning. "The rules were easily understood," he said. "You laid out the theme and there you were."

The teller of tales was satisfied to begin like that for a long time. He was, remember, "above the battle" so far as changes and that mysterious dynamic influence called fashion are concerned; he was so innocent of heart and so strong in the faith that removes literary mountains that it did not occur to him that his faith might be better nourished by an occasional experiment in technique. He was original, of course, when he had disposed of his prelude; but originality in his prelude did not seem to be necessary, and he relied until quite modern times on the orthodox opening.

* * *

It would be difficult to say how and why the convention changed. But changed it has, perhaps when some author, more ambitious than his generation, resolved that it was worth while trying to insinuate, in one way or another, a bit of color with his very first words—color, or what the painter would call atmosphere. The departure from tradition was gradual. We detect it in Daniel Defoe's "True Relation of the Apparition of one Mrs. Veal," which begins: "This thing is so rare in all its circumstances, and on so good authority, that my reading and conversation have not given me anything like it." But even that, we feel, is only a sort of preliminary to: "There was a woman."

And so hesitant were the successors of Defoe that Mary Wollestonecraft began her "Original Stories from Real Life" in such ways as: "In yonder cave once lived a poor man," Leigh Hunt's tale of "The Beau Miser and What Happened to Him at Brighton" opened with: "There was a man of the name of Kennedy," and the story proper of "The Tapestried Chamber," by Sir Walter Scott, with: "About the end of the American War . . ." How revolutionary the first sentence of "Kenilworth" must have seemed to Scott's followers: "It is the privilege of tale-tellers to open their story in an inn, the free rendezvous of all travelers, and where the humor of each displays itself, without ceremony or restraint."

Unconventional as this beginning would doubtless appear when the world first read it a hundred years ago, it was not altogether outside the tradition. We may faintly detect in it the old desire to lay a quick foundation of space and time —which, of course, was the purpose behind the primitive story-teller's stereotyped introductory words; and, truth to tell, not even Charles Dickens himself, radical of bookmen though he was, found it possible to put aside the ancient tricks altogether. The commencement of "Little Dorrit": "Thirty years ago, Marseilles lay burning in the sun one day"—is a "throw-back," so to say, a retrogression; and so is the story of Richard Doubledick in his "Seven Poor Travelers": "In the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, a relative of mine came limping down, on foot, to this town of Chatham."

How radical Dickens could be when he wished is shown at the opening of "Dombey and Son": "Dombey sat in the corner of the darkened room in the great armchair by the bedside, and Son lay tucked up warm in a little basket bedstead, carefully disposed on a low settee immediately in front of the fire and close to it, as if his constitution were analogous to that of a muffin and it was essential to toast him brown while he was very new. Dombey was about eight-and-forty years of age. Son about eight-and-forty minutes."

Better still, turn to the first sentence of "The Haunted Man"—the first paragraph, as a matter of fact. "Everybody said so." And as though a paragraph of three words were not startling enough, it is followed by one equally calculated to arrest the attention violently! "Far be it from me to assert that what everybody says must be true. Everybody is, often, as likely to be wrong as right."

* * *

From Dickens to the novelists and short story writers of our own era is a definite step in this regard, for nowadays the beginning of a story may be all atmosphere without actuality, and you never encountered that sort of thing in the old days. Katherine Mansfield's tale of "Mr. and Mrs. Dove" actually opens with: "Of course he knew—no man better—that he hadn't a ghost of a chance, he hadn't an earthly. The very idea of such a thing was preposterous." A big step this, from, say, Wilkie Collins seventy years earlier. "Shortly after my education at college was finished," is the beginning of that thriller of thrillers, "A Terribly Strange Bed," "I happened to be staying at Paris with an English friend."

In the modern story the author seeks to dispense as far as possible with the statement of bare fact, except when some brave individual who risks the sneers of the up-to-date, such as Arnold Bennett, goes back the whole way to the "Once upon a time" fashion, beginning a recent novel thus: "On an autumn afternoon of 1919 a hatless man with a slight limp might have been observed ascending the gentle, broad acclivity of Riceyman Steps, which lead from King's Cross-road up to Riceyman-square, in the great metropolitan industrial district of Clerkenwell."

Thomas Hardy also has not been averse to setting out on his journey as a novelist with a bare fact barely stated. "On an evening in the latter part of May"—such are the first words of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." Several of Hardy's novels begin in similar strain, indeed, so that he might almost be described as the last of the old traditionalists.

George Meredith, Hardy's great contemporary, went to the other extreme. Not in the sense that he eschewed fact for atmosphere, but certain of his novels begin as though he were trying to deceive the reader into preparing for an essay or thesis —anything rather than fiction! "Diana of the Crossways" is an instance: "Among the diaries beginning with the second quarter of our century . . ." "Richard Feverel" is another: "Some years ago a book was published under the title of 'The Pilgrim's Script.'. . ." Israel Zangwill, the author of "The Children of the Ghetto," was another addict to the sort of opening which might as suitably have been that of an essay. "A dead and gone wag called the street 'Fashion-street,' and most of the people who live in it do not ever see the joke. If it could exchange names with 'Rotten Row,' both places would be more appropriately designated."

* * *

The story-teller has traveled a long way, has he not, since that: "It was a dark and stormy night" convention! But where have change and experiment brought him? Is the opening paragraph of a story today an improvement on those it has displaced? Clemence Dane's: "All the Broomes have charm," and Mary Webb's: "Small feckless clouds were hurried across the vast untroubled sky"—do not these two contemporary openings reduce themselves to: "There was a man" —in the case of "Broome Stages" it was a family—or to: "It was a dark and stormy night," in spite of their apparent difference and originality?

Well, yes, it must be confessed that even today the best opening is the old one in a new dress. Note how the perfect beginning is a blending of the old manner and the new. To Hardy must be given the credit of this perfect beginning, which occurs in "Far From the Madding Crowd": "When Farmer Oak smiled, the corners of his mouth spread till they were within an unimportant distance of his ears, his eyes were reduced to mere chinks, and diverging wrinkles appeared round them, extending upon his countenance like the rays in a rudimentary sketch of the rising sun."

If we were pressed to explain why that is perfect, and its conventionality and unconventionality both justified, all that can be said is that, by the time the reader has reached the end of the paragraph, he is completely in accord with the author's mood, and whole-hearted in his eagerness to read the story that is about to be unfolded.

THOMAS MOULT.

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A Château in Alsace

There are many beautiful old châteaux in this fertile province, which point to a definite date of architecture. You may see pointed turrets, or carved gables of which you can say knowingly, "That is fifteenth century," or, "That seventeenth century," and feel that you have some clue to its origin. But this one is different.

You come to it almost directly from the village street. A steep little hill, fifty yards down a leafy lane, and under a low rounded arch, faced with red stone, but having tiled eaves. Here you are in the shadow of spreading limes, bees humming around the pale tasseled flowers, the air fragrant with their sweetness. On one side low tiled buildings ramble round two sides of a square; on the other rises a château, tall and turreted. A fountain, faintly reminiscent of Italy, pours water from under a lovely wrought iron canopy into a stone basin, whence it overflows into a trough carved in geometrical designs. Here and there the buildings show bits of Renaissance carving; on the eaves are rough carvings of leaves painted in shades of green, weather faded; and there are scrolled cornices.

To fix any date for the architecture of this old house would puzzle the most experienced. It is the result of additions to the structure century after century, the whole mellowed by the years which have passed. Once upon a time a defensive castle must have stood here, for the moat remains, and a bridge upon three low stone arches. On the north side you may find a postern door and stair, whence in olden days secret escape might be made by boat across the moat. Now, at the windows, limes hang their sweet pendant blossoms, and a tall birch rears her graceful height upward from the center of the moat.

Light and shadow continue in a pattern of gold and blue down a wide path beneath the lime trees, a vista at the far end giving a glimpse of a Botticelli garden, tiny gay flowers carpeting the ground in close beds around another fountain. There are flowers everywhere, in beds and vases, and stone basins; every wall and every balustrade festooned with creepers, vines interlaced with clematis and roses in one delightful tangle. Over the stone parapet hang geraniums, vivid pink and cherry color against the gray background. A stairway with wrought iron balustrade runs up on the right to that wing of the château which holds the banqueting hall, and a great studio above. On the left a wide stone porch with pillars leads into the paved entrance hall. In the center there is another doorway and gallery, with carved pillars, creepers hanging over the tiled eaves; and this gallery connects the two wings of the château.

How still and cool it is coming in from the bright sunshine! And there is the sweet music of running water, from a tiny fountain in the courtyard, splashing into a delicate shell-like basin. Looking out under the stone porch, the walls rise golden in the sunlight, with facings of warm rose-red stone, and narrow casement windows, peeping down into the riot of flowers below.

The rooms, too, are oddly diverse in form: the great music salon, in the eastern wing, almost like a banqueting hall with its armorial decorations; and above it the more interesting studio where are fine books. And the view from the windows has an even greater light and beauty, for from these you may see the blue-tinted, cloudy outline of the Vosges Mountains which, at evening, become a vast barrier of mystery against the gorgeous sunset. With nightfall the great range deepens into shadow beneath a sky of sapphire.

By Courtesy of the Illinois State Museum of Art to The Christian Science Monitor

"Punch and Judy," by Lucile Stevenson Dalrymple

OF COURSE, "Punch and Judy" might live in any sunny pool, in any country the world over, and bask in the tranquil air which hovers over park or woodland. The azure of sky and water would be the same, and so the plumage of the birds glistening white against it. The ripples on the surface of the water would be as sweeping and as inconsequent.

It just happens that these ducks inhabit an American pond, for they belong to the young daughter of a Chicago painter and miniaturist named Lucile Stevenson Dalrymple. Mrs. Dalrymple is president of the Miniature Society, exhibition chairman of the South Side Art Association, chairman of the Chicago regional chapter of the American Artists' Professional League — to mention only a few of her important titles and dignities.

Yet Mrs. Dalrymple has paused long enough to study the behavior of two ducks afloat on a summer pool. She has seen them search for food along its surface; she has seen how they skim and poise and then suddenly dive joyously under the opalescent water, heads submerged, webbed feet waving frantically above. She has taken the trouble to understand "Punch and Judy," her daughter's pets. As a result, her canvas is beautiful in concept, in drawing and in color.

Hawthorne at Dr. Johnson's Birthplace

I was but little interested in the legends of the remote antiquity of Lichfield, being drawn thither partly to see its beautiful cathedral, and still more, I believe, because it was the birthplace of Dr. Johnson, with whose sturdy English character I became acquainted, at a very early period of my life, through the good offices of Mr. Boswell.

In truth, he seems as familiar to my recollection, and almost as vivid in his personal aspect to my mind's eye, as the kindly figure of my own grandfather. It is only a solitary child—left much to such wild modes of culture as he chooses for himself, while yet ignorant what culture means, standing on tiptoe to pull down books from no very lofty shelf, and then shutting himself up, as it were, between the leaves, going astray through the volume at his own pleasure, and comprehending it rather by his sensibilities and affections than his intellect—that child is the only student that ever gets the sort of intimacy which I am now thinking of, with a literary personage.

I don't remember, indeed, ever caring much about the stalwart doctor's grandiloquent productions, except his two stern and masculine poems, "London," and "The Vanity of Human Wishes"; it was as a man, a talker, and a humorist, that I knew and loved him, appreciating many of his qualities perhaps more thoroughly than I do now, though never seeking to put my instinctive perception of his character into language.

Seeking for Johnson's birthplace, I found it in St. Mary's Square, which isn't so much a square as the mere widening of a street. The house is tall and thin, of three stories, with a square front and a roof rising steep and high. On a side-view, the building looks as if it had been cut in two in the midst, there being no slope of the roof on that side. A ladder slanted against the wall, and a painter was giving a livelier hue to the plaster. In a corner-room of the basement, where old Michael Johnson may be supposed to have sold books, is now what we should call a dry-goods store, or, according to the English phrase, a mercer's and haberdasher's shop.

The house has a private entrance on a cross-street, the door being accessible by several much-worn stone steps, which are bordered by an iron balustrade. I set my foot on the steps and laid my hand on the balustrade, where Johnson's hand and foot must many a time have been, and ascending to the door, I knocked once, and again, and again, and got no admittance. Going round to the shop-entrance, I tried to open it, but found it fast bolted. . . .

It is mortifying to be so balked in one's little enthusiasms; but looking round in quest of somebody to make inquiries of, I was a good deal consoled by the sight of Dr. Johnson himself, who happened, just at that moment, to be sitting at his ease nearly in the middle of St. Mary's Square, with his face turned toward his father's house. . . . In short, it was a statue, sculptured by Lucas, and placed here in 1838, at the expense of Dr. Law, the reverend chancellor of the diocese.

The figure is colossal (though perhaps not more so than the mountainous doctor himself) and looks down upon the spectator from its pedestal of ten or twelve feet high, with a broad and heavy benignity of aspect, very like in feature to Sir Joshua Reynolds' portrait of Johnson, but calmer and sweeter in expression.—From "Our Old Home," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

The Flush of Dawn

Then creeping up on the east skyline,
Aurora brings her own sunshine,
Dipped in colors so rich and rare,
And throws it athwart the heavens there.
With tremulous, waving, changing tints,
She splashes the heavens without stint.
Over the lake spreads a warming glow;
Shimmering colors flit to and fro;
And amidst it all one, listening, hears
The sweet-cadenced music of the spheres;
The lap of lake, the play of the breeze,
The gentle whispering of the trees,
From which a lark with joyous singing
Straight to the rising sun is winging.
Bearing aloft in sweetest warning,
A fine, new day's first flush of morning.

—LAURA WALKER COLGROVE, in "A Romance of the Lake and Other Poems."

Our Accomplished Great-Grandmothers

Readers of Dickens (which ought to mean all men and women who have mastered the English alphabet) will remember how that estimable schoolmistress, Miss Monflathers, elucidated Dr. Watts's masterpiece, which had been quoted somewhat rashly by a teacher. "'The little busy bee,' said Miss Montflathers, drawing herself up, 'is applicable only to genteel children.

'In books, or work, or healthful play,'

is quite right as far as they are concerned; and the work means painting on velvet, fancy needlework, or embroidery."

It also meant, in the good Miss Montflather's day, making filigree baskets that would not hold anything, Ionic temples of Bristolboard, shell flowers, and paper landscapes. It meant pricking pictures with pins, taking "impressions" of butterflies' wings on sheets of gummed paper, and messing with strange, mysterious compounds called diaphanie and potichomanie, by means of which a harmless glass tumbler or a respectable window-pane could be turned into an object of desolation. . . .

Tables, screens and purses, represent but the first beginnings of that misdirected energy which for the best part of a century embellished English homes. The truly accomplished young lady in Miss More's "Coelebs" paints flowers and shells, draws ruins, gilds and varnishes wood, is an adept in Japan work, and stands ready to begin modelling, etching, and engraving. . . . Ornamental art was the reproduction of an object—of any object—in an alien material. The less adapted this material was to its purpose, the greater the difficulties it presented to the artist, the more precious became the monstrous masterpiece. To take a plain sheet of paper and draw a design upon it was ignominious in its simplicity; but to construct the same design out of paper spirals, rolling up some five hundred slips with uniform tightness, setting them on end, side by side, and painting or gilding the tops—that was a feat of which any young lady might be proud. It was so uncommonly hard to do, it ought to have been impossible.

Cutting paper with fine sharp scissors and a knife was taught in schools (probably in Miss Montflather's school, though Dickens does not mention it) as a fashionable pastime. The "white design"—animals, landscape, or marine—was printed on a black background, which was cut away with great dexterity, the spaces being small and intricate. When all the black paper had been removed, the flimsy tracery was pasted on a piece of coloured paper, thus presenting—after hours of patient labor—much the same appearance it had in the beginning. It was then glassed, framed, and presented to appreciative parents, as a proof of their daughter's industry and taste.—From "A Happy Half-Century," by AGNES REPPLIER.

Climbing Minchmoor Hill

Now that everybody is out of town, and every place in the guide-books is as well known as Princes Street or Pall Mall, it is something to discover a hill everybody has not been to the top of, and which is not in Black. Such a hill is Minchmoor, nearly three times as high as Arthur's Seat, and lying between Tweed and Yarrow.

The best way to ascend it is from Traquair. You go up the wild old Selkirk road, which passes almost right over the summit, and by which Montrose and his cavaliers fled from Philphaugh, where Sir Walter's mother remembered crossing, when a girl, in a coach-and-six, on her way to a ball at Peebles, several footmen, marching on either side of the carriage to prop it up or drag it out of the moss haggs; and where, to our amazement, we learned that the Duchess of Buccleuch had lately driven her ponies. Before this we had passed the grey, old-world entrance to Traquair House, and looked down its grassy and untrod avenue. . . .

We soon found the Minchmoor Road, and took at once to the hill, the ascent being, as often is with other ascents in the world, steepest at first. Nothing could be more beautiful than the view as we ascended, and got a look of the "eye sweet" Tweed hills, and their "silver stream." It was one of the five or six good days of this summer—in early morning, "soft" and doubtful; but the mists drawing up, and now the noble, tawny hills were dappled with gleams and shadows—

"Sunbeams upon distant hills gliding apace—"

the best sort of day for mountain scenery—that ripple of light and shadow brings out the forms and the depths of the hills for better than a cloudless day; and the horizon is generally wider.

Before us, and far away, was the round flat head of Minchmoor, with a dark, rich bloom on it, from the thick, short heather — the hills around being green. Near the top, on the Tweed side, its waters trotting away cheerily to the glen at Bold, is the famous Cheese Well—always full, never overflowing. . . . After our rest and drink, we left the road and made for the top. When there we were well rewarded. The great round-backed, kindly, solemn hills of Tweed, Yarrow, and Ettrick, lay all about like sleeping mastiffs—too plain to be grand, too ample and beautiful to be commonplace.—From "Horae Subsecivae: Minchmoor," by JOHN BROWN.

Sap Bush

A wall of stone, knee-high—
Three sides of a small open square—
Tottering into the leaves.
The brown forest floor rises sharp behind it.
Saplings of ironwood and birch strain for the sky
Between the giant boles of the maples.

These stones are all that speak of man.
They are a sand track that the tide has almost washed away
But has not quite obliterated.

For now I remember a lost spring.
My father made sirup in an iron kettle propped on that wall of stone.
My father and mother and I camped in a lean-to of hemlock boughs
There at the foot of the hill.

Something full and sweet as the sap of maples ran in our veins.
I remember my father's hearty laughter, my mother's "There's a robin!"
I remember smoke curling skyward through the red budded tips of maples.
I remember doing a high-hop Indian dance over hepatica flowers.

O Spring so long forgotten,
Something of your strength runs still in my blood.
O ecstasy so pure,
More than a tottering pile of stones, your spring laughter lingers.

FRED LAPE.

The Unexplored

Out of the lonely seas we sailed
After dusk, and crossed the bar
Ere the darkness wholly veiled
Haven shores and lands afar;
Ere the path of wild rose light
O'er the hills had faded quite,
Or the shore-light's golden rays
Glowed across the water-ways.

Wonderlands of which we dreamed
Over the unventured seas
Never more enchanted seemed,
Never lovelier than these—
These that, hidden till the dawn
Now no boundary confines,
Save where starry skies have drawn
Silvery horizon lines.

There, between the veiled and shown,
Wonders hidden are our own;
Forest voices whisper there
Lore of days that never were;
Secrets vision hides we find
Written in the undefined;
Revelations in the guessed,
Treasures in the unpossessed.

—SIDNEY ROYSE LYSAGHT, in "Poems of the Unknown Way."

The Cleverness of a Chimpanzee

Very soon after leaving Mombasa we were out of sight of land, and Toto would sometimes stand at the rail with me and gaze towards the far distant horizon; then he would look up at me. . . . "Where are the trees?" he seemed to be asking pathetically, and there was nothing I could say to console him, for now he had left the jungle behind forever. Yet he was happy on the ship, for there were plenty of passengers to make much of him, and any number of opportunities for getting into mischief.

Necessarily, I had to impose certain restrictions on him. He could not be allowed to wander at will, or he would certainly have spent most of the day at the mast-head, and I should not have been at all surprised to see him trying to swing from one mast to another by way of the wireless apparatus. . . .

One of the things that made Toto a favourite on the ship was the fact that he made himself useful. He started a laundry. He began in a small way, just as all the magnates of business have begun. He found a bucket of water on the deck, and since any small quantity of water always suggested to him enther drinking of washing, he looked around for something to wash. Nothing suitable being in sight, he went to the cabin and fetched one of my handkerchiefs. Then he fetched another and another. By way of putting up the capital for the business, so to speak, I furnished him with a piece of soap. His work was very successful. He washed the handkerchiefs until they were spotless and then spread them separately round a big coil of rope to dry.

Some friends of mine thought this an excellent idea, and soon half the passengers aboard were bringing their handkerchiefs to:

Messrs Toto, Kearton & Co.
The Lightning Launderers.
Handkerchiefs a Specialty.

Toto kept it up for nearly the whole voyage. As soon as the linen was dry he would take a little pile and hand one to each person who came up the stairway. The only disadvantage was that one could not be sure of having one's own property returned to one—a failing which I have noticed to be shared by a good many other launderies. But even that had its advantages here, for a good many of the idle hours on board ship were passed in the new game, which became very popular, of exchanging handkerchiefs until everyone had his own. — CHERRY KEARTON, in "My Friend Toto: The Adventures of a Chimpanzee"

Ordering Our Conversation Aright

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 126) Mrs. Eddy asks this question: "Who hath not learned that when alone he has his own thoughts to guard, and when struggling with mankind his temper, and in society his tongue?"

Many a person is desirous of conquering the habit of critical, idle, or useless talk. One is perhaps influenced by others who indulge in such habits without recognizing their harmfulness; and if he allows himself to be pulled back by false attractions, he cannot progress spiritually. But as one reaches upward to divine Mind he finds in the quietude of communion with God and His ideas that which satisfies and uplifts his consciousness.

The Apostle James gives us good advice on gaining dominion over that unruly member, the tongue. In the Psalms we find the promise, "To him that ordereth his conversation aright will I shew the salvation of God." In the present age no one need lack a subject for helpful, constructive conversation. Never before have all peoples been in such close touch with one another, and so widely interested in kindred things. The railroad, airplane, telephone, radio, all modern means of transportation and communication, have awakened the nations to be intelligently acquainted one with the other. *The Christian Science Monitor* is furnishing information for everyone. In this international daily newspaper we find world news recorded and reviewed, information for the financier, the sportsman, the artist, the teacher, the housewife, young people, children, and clean humor for all.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 195) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written, "Academics of the right sort are requisite." When properly conducted, a symphony orchestra of many instruments, each of which is individual, represents harmony in a blending of concordant notes. Likewise, the expression of concordant thoughts means harmony. Mirth, too, may add its needed note.

All that pertains to Godlikeness in our conversation promotes better health, better morals, and prosperity. True thoughts emanate from divine Mind. They do not vacillate from good to evil, but are expressed in orderly ways according to divine law. Getting the wrong concept of self out of the way, exchanging selfishness for loving-kindness, one learns to order his conversation aright. "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

Conversation is often the seemingly innocent vehicle for the spread of disease and contagion, epidemics of fear regarding bodily health and the right conduct of business. If instead of misusing conversation people were habitually engaged in wholesome, healthy, cheerful conversation, what a pleasant world this would be! Mere optimism of the irresponsible, superficial kind may have little or no foundation. Hope and faith must be based on a knowledge of God and His beneficial laws. One must awaken to recognize his real spiritual selfhood as God's reflection, and the brotherhood of man as well as the fatherhood of God.

Whittier has beautifully expressed the desire for spiritual quietness in these words:

"And so I find it well to come
For deeper rest to this still room,
For here the habit of the soul
Feels less the outer world's control;

. . . . . .

The world that time and sense have known
Falls off and leaves us God alone."

May it not be that we need to guard against "the outer world's control," the magnetism of material sense, so that we shall not be made the avenues for careless or malicious speech?

In his busy, fruitful life Christ Jesus stepped aside from his loving ministrations to enlarge his vision through spiritual meditation, and thus to enrich his ability to heal and save mankind. Today humanity needs to pause, as did Jesus, in order to commune with God. Prayer can be used as the means of gaining wisdom, courage, and right guidance in our affairs; and prayer will also help us to gain the wisdom which will direct our speech aright.

Our conversation reflects the thinking which governs it. When our thinking is God-governed, our conversation will express intelligence, loving-kindness, compassion, sympathetic understanding, wisdom, patience, purity, and expectancy of good. It will cease recording the discordant, the useless, the unreal. The quality of our thinking is manifest in our words, and as thought expands into broader, purer realms, our conversation will enlarge its borders.

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MARKET SAGS BUT ACTIVITY IS LIMITED

Traders Seem to Await Fresh Incentive, and Move Very Cautiously

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—The stock market drifted aimlessly today, absorbing occasional trickles of selling without difficulty.

The midweek business statistics failed to provide any fresh sustenance for the market, and uncertainties surrounding the fate of the tax measure in Congress tended to keep traders cautious.

The list sagged a point of so in the early dealings, recovered during the morning, then eased off slightly after midday. Leaders ranged fractionally lower by early afternoon.

Final prices were generally off, but losses were confined to moderate proportions.

Volume contracted to approximately 800,000 shares. American Telephone, Northern Pacific, American Can and International Harvester each lost a point net.

Procter & Gamble yielded about 3, U. S. Steel, New York Central, Westinghouse and others shaded lower.

Wall Street is now awaiting with keen interest the intensive automobile sales campaigns planned for early April. Any pickup in sales should bring a belated upturn in steel production. Iron Age estimated ingot output this week as unchanged at 25 per cent of capacity, but said that an upturn seemed to be promised within the next fortnight.

Electric power production for last week was off 8.6 per cent from last year, the least favorable comparison thus far reported, save for that shown in the week ended March 5, which was off 8.7 per cent.

The weekly freight car loadings figures, showing a gain of 16,000 cars over the previous week, were not regarded as particularly encouraging, since the gain was accounted for by a special movement of coal. Miscellaneous freight and less than carload lots, chief barometers of general business activity, actually showed large declines.

Since the passing of Ivar Kreuger, the European situation has been attracting considerable attention, particularly that in central Europe. The recent impairment of Germany's favorable trade balance has aroused some uneasiness over the Reich's ability to continue to meet payments on its private debts, but most quarters in Wall Street feel that payments will be fully met until the Lausanne conference in June, and are hopeful that a satisfactory solution of the German difficulties may come out of the conference.

There is believed to have been some selling in this market of foreign holdings of American securities, as result of the Kreuger situation, which has presumably tied up funds in some centers. Publication of the collateral behind the Kreuger & Toll participating debentures, showing that such high grade security as the French Government bonds had been removed, did not serve to brighten that aspect of the picture.

The continued strength of United States Government issues was the feature of today's bond market.

Liberty first 4¼s and 3½s again recorded new highs for the year, and improvement was shown by most of the Treasurys.

The majority of corporate mortgages displayed erratic tendencies with the railroads, particularly irregular. Nickel Plate 6s maturing this year, were subjected to considerable pressure at one time. On the other hand, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s and New York Central 5s exhibited a firm undertone. Baltimore & Ohio liens were generally unpopular, as were some of the Missouri Pacific mortgages.

The foreign section attracted some attention with a number of government obligations advancing to higher levels. German loans, most of which have been comparatively weak recently, recovered some of their losses. The Reich 5½s were the leaders in trading, gaining around 2 points before relapsing moderately. Australian issues were firm, while Japanese bonds softened following reports that the peace negotiations at Shanghai were not meeting with the success expected.

DIVIDENDS

Eastern Dairies Ltd. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable May 2 to stock of record March 31.

Electric Bond & Share Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent in stock on the common stock and $1.50 on the $6 preferred. The common stock dividend is payable at the rate of 3-500 of a share of the new $5 par common stock on the old common stock and is payable April 15 to stock of record March 22, the preferred is payable May 2 to stock of record April 9.

Providence-Washington Insurance Company declared a quarterly dividend of 45 cents a share, payable March 31 to stock of record March 24. This places the stock on a $1.80 annual basis, compared with $2.20 paid heretofore.

American Ice Company declared the regular dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable April 25 to stock of record April 4.

International Utilities Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the $7 prior preferred and 87½ cents on the $3.50 prior preferred, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 15, and 43¾ cents on the $1.75 preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

American States Public Service declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

Central Republic Bank & Trust Company of Chicago declared a quarterly dividend of $2, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

Bloomingdale Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable May 2 to stock of record April 20.

United States Trust Company, Boston, declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

American Light & Traction Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable May 2 to stock of record April 15.

Link Belt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

J. D. Adams Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Security First National Bank, San Francisco, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.12, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Thatcher Manufacturing Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents on the convertible preferred, payable May 15 to stock of record April 30.

St. Croix Paper Co. declared the regular $2 quarterly dividend on the capital stock, payable April 15 to stock of record April 5.

American Mutual Liability Insurance Co. declared a dividend of 20 per cent, payable on all policies expiring in April.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.23	Last Mar.22
5	2		Abitibi Pow & P	100	2⅛	2	2	2
8¼	8		Abitibi pf	100	7	7	7	7
53¼	33¼		Adams Express	200	41½	41¼	41¼	41½
30⅜	24	2	Adams Millis	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	
13	10¾	1	Addressograph	100	11½	11¼	11½	
3½	2⅜		Advance Rumely	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16½	12⅝	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	14	14	14	14
62½	46	4½	Air Reduction	700	58⅞	55¾	56	56½
16⅜	11⅜	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2200	14⅜	14⅛	14½	14½
3½	1¼		Alleghany Corp	1100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
7⅞	2½		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	3	3	3	
6½	2⅝		Allegh pf ww XL	100	2⅞	2½	2½	
87½	62½	6‡	Allied Chem	8600	79	77½	77½	78½
13⅜	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	400	10¾	10½	10½	10½
18½	12½		Am Bank Note	400	14⅞	14	14⅛	14⅜
¾	½		Am Beet Sugar	500	½	½	½	
73¼	54⅛	5‡	Am Can	17100	68¾	65⅛	65⅝	66¼
8¾	6		Am Car & Fdry	200	6¼	6	6	6⅜
39⅞	25	7	Am Car & F pf	50	29⅞	29	29	
9¼	5¾	..	Am & For Pow	400	8⅛	8	8	8
10⅜	6½	..	Am European	100	8⅛	8	8	8
10½	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	2400	10⅞	10½	10¾	1
38½	17¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	18⅛	17½	17½	
12	9	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	11¼	11	11¼	
27⅛	11½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	9	9	9	9¾
21⅝	12	2	Am Ice	1200	19¼	18¾	19⅛	19
8⅛	5	..	Am International	1300	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
6⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	1200	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3½
19½	15	..	Am eMtal 6%	50	15½	15	15	
18⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	400	14	13¾	13⅞	13¾
58	45⅞	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	46¼
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
13	7⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	100	10⅛	10	10	7⅞
25½	19	5	Am Shipbuilding	50	19	19	19	19
18⅝	12⅜	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	1200	13½	13	13	13
55	41	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	40½	40½	40½	
85	55	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	55
1¼	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	1200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1¼	¼	..	Am Solvents pf	2200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8⅜	5⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	6	6¼	6¼	6¼
39¼	21⅞	4	Am Sugar Ref	400	22¼	21½	21½	22
137⅜	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	28100	118¼	116⅜	116¾	119
25	17	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	15	15	15	
70	31	..	Am Type F pf	10	33	30½	30½	31
34½	24⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	400	29⅜	29¼	29½	30
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	25¼	24½	24⅞	28
3⅜	2	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	2½	2½	2½	
12⅞	8¾	..	Anaconda Cop	1400	8⅞	8⅛	8⅜	8¾
17⅛	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	16	16	16	
12	9½	1	Archer Daniels	200	10	10	10	
44	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	39	39	39	
2	1	..	Armour Ill A	3200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1⅝	⅛	..	Armour Ill B	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	
14¼	6⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3	1¾	..	Arnold Constable	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7½	5	.40	Art Metal Const	100	5	5	5	
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	1100	76¼	75	75	76
86	76½	5	Atchison pf	100	79	79	79	
41½	25¼	4	Atl Coast Line	200	26	25½	25½	25½
22⅛	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	400	11¼	11	11	11¼
79½	72¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	73	73	73	72½
5¼	4½	.60	Atlas Stores	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
151¾	83¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	5100	88½	85¼	85¼	87
3½	2½		Aviation Corp Del	3100	3	2⅞	3	3

—B—

28½	16⅞	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	19¼	19	19	19⅛
21⅜	12¾	..	Bal & Ohio	2100	15½	15	15	15¾
41½	27	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1400	21	20⅛	20⅜	20¼
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
43½	34⅛	4	Beatrice Cream	100	35	35	35	
4¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	500	3½	3½	3½	
18⅜	10¼	1	Bendix Aviation	1400	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
24⅞	19½	2	Best & Co	100	20½	20¼	20¼	20½
24⅝	15⅛	.60	Bethlehem Steel	1900	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	400	50½	48¼	50	49½
8¾	7	.50	Blaw Knox	400	7⅞	7½	7½	
22¼	13½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
43⅞	34¾	3‡	Borden	42200	39½	38⅜	38⅜	39⅞
12⅜	9	1	Borg Warner	400	10	10	10	10
1⅛	¾	..	Botanny Mills A pf	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
11⅜	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	2400	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
1	½	..	Brockway	200	½	½	½	
50¼	30¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	1100	47¼	46⅜	46⅜	47¼
78⅜	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	73½	73	73½	73
19½	16	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	116	116	116	
3	1⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	1¼	..	Buns Terminal	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
5	4⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	4	4	4	4
8⅛	5½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
2¾	1¾	..	Budd Mfg	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7⅜	2¾	..	Bullard	400	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
21⅞	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	100	18	18	18	17½
19	10½	..	Byers	1400	15	15	15	15

—C—

11⅞	8¼	..	Calif Packing	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
1½	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	¼	¼	¼	
20⅝	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	5200	14½	14⅛	14¼	14¼
43⅜	20¼	..	Case Thresh	13100	35⅛	34	34⅛	34⅜
15	10¾	1	Caterpillar Trac	400	10⅝	10½	10½	10½
3⅜	2¼	..	Celotex Co	100	2⅜	2¾	2¾	
2	1	..	Celotex ct	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6¼	4	..	Century Ribbon	100	5⅜	5½	5½	
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	400	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅜
20⅜	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	100	14½	14	14	14
31½	18	2½	Ches & Ohio	4700	20½	19¾	19⅞	20¼
15½	9¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3¼	1¾	..	Chi Mil & StP	100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅜	6	..	Chi & N western	12300	8¼	8	8	8½
6⅜	3¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14½	11½	..	Chi RI&P	100	14	14	14	13¾
27½	14⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅜
7½	3	..	Childs Company	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
15¾	10¼	1	Chrysler	1400	11¼	11	11⅛	11¾
28½	25	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	700	25⅞	25	25¾	
68	63	6‡	City Ice & F pf	10	63¾	63½	63¾	63¾
2⅛	⅜	..	City Stores	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4½	2⅞	..	City Stores A	530	4½	4¼	4½	
31½	26⅛	2‡	Colgate-Palm-P	800	27⅜	27¼	27¼	27½
9⅜	7	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	92	92	92	
9⅜	8	4	Colo & So 1pf	30	9⅜	8	9⅜	
16⅛	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	2100	14	13¾	13⅞	13¾
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	100	75⅛	73⅛	73⅝	14
41⅞	28	3	Columbian Carb	1600	36⅛	35	35	36¼
11	8⅛	1	Comm Credit	300	9½	9	9½	9
26½	19½	3	Comm Cred A	100	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	21⅞	21½	21⅝	21½
11¼	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	2400	8⅞	8	8⅛	8½
68½	59	6	Comwlth & S 6 pf	100	63	63	63	62
53⅜	31¼	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
68¾	54⅛	4	Consol Gas	8400	63⅛	62	62⅛	63
95	89	5	Consol Gas pf	100	93	93	93	92¼
10⅞	8	1	Consol Laundries	300	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
5⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	500	⅜	⅜	¼	¼
1⅛	⅝	..	Container B	200	½	½	½	½
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	1300	¾	¾	¾	¾
41	31¾	2½	Cont Can	3600	36⅜	36	36	36½
7	5⅝	..	Cont Oil	1200	6¼	6	6¼	6
¾	⅝	..	Cont Shares	2900	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
47⅝	37	3	Corn Products	1100	43½	42	43⅛	43⅛
129½	125	7	Corn Prod pf	40	126	126	126	
4¾	2⅜	..	Coty	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
22	20	2‡	Cream of Wheat	500	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	21
19⅛	19¼	..	Crex Carpet	300	18⅜	18½	18¾	18⅜
49⅞	35¾	7	Crucible Steel pf	20	38	37	37	38
1¾	1	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
35½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
31	22	2	Curtis Publishing	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
3⅜	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	5100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
			Curtiss-Wright A	1900	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

—D—

5¼	3½	..	Davison Chem	200	4	4	4	
15¼	9¼	1.40	Deere & Co pf	400	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
28¾	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	700	19½	18½	18½	19⅛
2	4	..	Denver R G pf	100	5	6	6	5
122	104	8	Detroit Edison	100	104	104	104	104
15⅞	12½	1	Diamond Match	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
11⅜	7½	..	Dome Mines	100	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	16⅜	16	16	16
13⅞	7¾	1	Douglas A	100	10	10	10	9⅞
59¾	46⅛	4	du Pont de Nem	8900	49¾	48	48⅞	49¼

—E—

87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	900	77¼	76½	76½	77
12½	5½	..	Eitingon S pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
32¾	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	1400	26¼	25½	25¾	25¾
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1700	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15⅜	9¾	1	Elec Pow & Lt	2400	11⅜	11	11	11¼
64	41½	7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	45½	45½	45½	44½
55½	39	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	41¼	40¾	41¼	39½
34¼	25½	3	Elec Sto Battery	400	26½	26	26	26
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	300	5	5⅛	5	

—F—

10	4¼	..	Fairbanks pf ct	70	4½	4¼	4½	
35⅜	23⅜	.20	Fed Motor Tr	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
10⅜	3⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	400	7	6⅜	6⅝	7
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	500	22	22	22	22¼
94	89½	6½	Filene's pf	40	89½	89½	89½	
54½	50¾	6	Firestone T&F pf	100	53	53	53	
53	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	400	49⅞	49	49	
3⅜	1⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	¼
1⅞	¾	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7½	4	..	Follansbee B	100	6	6	6	
12	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	9¼
21½	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	300	19	19	19	19
5⅞	2¾	..	Fox Film A	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	1900	19⅛	18⅜	19	18⅞

—G—

1⅞	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	500	¾	¾	¾	
17⅛	11	1	Gamewell	70	12	11½	11½	
3⅝	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	800	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
61	49	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	
35¾	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1500	32½	32	32	32¼
15½	11	1	Gen Asphalt	200	12¾	11¾	11¾	
19⅜	11	2	Gen Baking	1400	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	17
108¾	97	8	Gen Baking pf	30	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
3⅝	2	..	Gen Bronze	100	2	2	2	
5½	3¾	..	Gen Cable A	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	
16½	11⅛	..	Gen Cable pf	100	13	13	13	
26⅛	17¾	1	Gen Electric	10700	19⅞	19½	19⅜	20
11¼	10⅜	.80	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
40½	31⅜	3	Gen Foods	2400	38¾	37¾	37¾	38¼
2¾	1⅝	6	Gen Gas & EA	800	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
25	21½	2.61	Gen Ital Edison	200	24⅛	24¼	24½	
37	31⅞	3	Gen Mills	200	35	34¾	35	35
24⅜	17½	2	Gen Motors	24800	18	17⅝	17⅝	18
87¼	80	5	Gen Mot 5%pf	300	80¾	80⅝	80⅝	80⅜
9	6	..	Gen Out AdA	100	7	7	7	
14	10⅜	1	Gen Print Ink	40	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
1¼	¾	..	Gen Realty	100	1	1	1	1
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	8900	20½	19⅝	19⅝	20½
7	4¾	..	Gimbel Bros	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
19⅝	16	1.60	Gold Dust	1400	18⅛	18	18⅛	18⅛
5⅜	3⅞	..	Goodrich	800	4⅛	4	4	3⅞
18¾	12⅛	1	Goodyear	900	16⅜	16¼	16½	16½
61	43	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	52	52	52	55
11½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅝	2⅜	..	Graham Paige	500	2¾	2½	2¾	3
7¾	5¼	..	Granby	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	
9¾	6⅝	..	Grand Union	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
25¼	23¼	3	Grand Un pf	100	30½	30½	30½	31½
30⅛	25⅛	1	Grant (WT)	400	27¼	26½	27	26½
25	16½	2	Great Nor pf	2300	17¾	16½	16½	17½
13½	11½	2	Great Nor Ore	300	12	11½	12	11⅝
6½	4	..	Great West Sug	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
80	61½	7	Great W Sug pf	120	67¼	67	67	67½
1¾	1	..	Grizsby-Grunow	2900	1	1	1	

—H—

2¼	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
19	14	..	Hahn D S pf	100	14	14	14	14½
11½	9¾	1.20	Hall Printing	500	10	9¾	10	10
70	65	7	Hanna (MA) pf	50	65	65	65	
18	9¾	.50	Harbison Walker	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1½	1⅛	..	Harris Body	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
95	91	7	Hercules Powd pf	100	91	91	91	92
83	73½	6	Hershey Choc	200	79	78¾	78¾	79
83	73½	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	78½	78½	78½	79
10	8	..	Hollander	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
4	2½	..	Houdaille Her B	800	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
24⅜	16½	..	Houston Oil	300	19¾	19½	19¾	19½
11⅞	3⅝	..	Houston Oil nw	800	4	4	4	
17⅜	13	4.20	Household Fin pf	400	54¾	54	54	54
16½	10¼	2	Howe Sound	400	10½	10	10	10¼
30¾	26½	3½	Hudson & Man	700	26½	26	26	27
11¾	6	..	Hudson Motor	300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

—I—

18¼	9½	..	Ill Central	4500	14½	14	13¾	14½
1⅝	1¼	..	Indian Refining	500	1½	1½	1½	1¼
38¾	23⅛	4	Indus Rayon	3800	33⅞	32½	33	33½
39½	27½	3	Ingersoll-Rand	700	33¼	32¾	32¾	32
8	4½	.90	Insuranshare Del	400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
14⅝	5⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	300	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	..

117⅞	90⅜	6‡	Intercon Rub	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18⅜	13½	2	Int Business M	700	104	103½	103½	103½
1⅞	⅜	..	Int Cement	800	13¼	13	13	13½
21	4⅞	..	Int Combustion	700	1⅛	1	1⅛	
29¾	21⅝	1.80	Int Combus pf	300	12½	12½	12½	12½
101	99	7	Int Harvester	7200	22¼	20¾	21⅝	22½
11⅝	8¾	2b	Int Harvester pf	400	99	99	99	
24½	5½	4	Int Hydroelec	2600	10¾	10	10⅜	10⅜
4	2½	..	Int Match pf	3800	6½	5½	5½	8¾
9¼	7⅞	..	Int Merc Marine	200	2½	2½	2½	
⅞	⅞	..	Int Nickel	4400	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
			Int Pap&Pow C	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
37	24⅜	6	Int Pr Ink pf	20	37	37	37	
23½	19⅜	2	Int Salt	500	20⅜	20	20	20
44⅞	36¼	3	Int Shoe	100	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36¼
24⅞	15	..	Int Silver	300	22	22	22	22½
65	50	4	Int Silver pf	20	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	
12¼	7½	..	Int Tel &2Tel	12400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞

—J—

25½	15⅛	..	Johns Manville	1600	18	17⅞	18	17⅞
84	65¾	7	Jones & Laughlin pf	60	67	67	67	68⅝

—K—

13¼	8½	..	Kan C & South	100	8	8	8	8
9⅞	7	1	Kayser (J) & Co	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅜	7	..	Kelvinator

MOHAIR SALE IS EFFECTED AT LOW PRICE

Wool Trade Much Interested in 5,000,000 Pounds Transaction

While the wool market has continued along a rather uneventful course during the last week, mohair has been a subject of no little conversation through the wool textile trade because of the sale, as reported by the National Wool Marketing Corporation, of 5,000,000 pounds of adult hair to carpet wool interests.

This sale, while doubted by many in the trade for a time, has been confirmed by the big coöperative as a fact. While the price has not been disclosed, it is believed to have been in the vicinity of 6 cents, which of course, seems a very low price for the staple as, indeed, it is.

According to official statement, the National Wool Marketing Corporation had on hand about 19,000,000 pounds of mohair, prior to this sale. Efforts to move any substantial quantity of the staple previously had been unavailing, so far as the so-called regular users of the staple are concerned.

Some three to four months ago, efforts were made to move mohair to the carpet trade but the low price evidently deterred the coöperative for some time from making the sale.

Spring Clip Is On

Confronted now with the spring clip, which will probably amount to not less than 8,000,000 pounds, of which the greater part is produced in Texas, the coöperative naturally desired to move some of its mohair holdings, and so it has been led to sell to the carpet wool trade at or about the price noted above.

While the actual price has not been revealed, it is stated that the price was determined by the competitive parity of carpet wools, especially of the Argentine type. This could hardly mean in excess of 6 cents a pound.

It will be recalled that the coöperative secured the bulk of the 1930 clip at an average advance for the adult hair, which is in question here, of 32½ cents.

Most of the 1931 spring clip went to private dealers, while the bulk of the 1931 fall clip was taken by the coöperative on an advance of 15 cents.

It would appear, therefore that the average cost advances of the coöperative mohair holdings, exclusive of kid, was between 26 and 27 cents for the 1930-31 clips, without figuring any carrying charges.

Old Hair Still on Hand

It is understood that the coöperative is hopeful of disposing of the balance of its old hair in the same channels, so as to clear the decks for the new clip.

Regular users, that is, the plush and Palm Beach cloth manufacturers, it is understood, will not be able to obtain mohair on terms so favorable as the carpet mills. Consequently, they are not a little disturbed over the situation.

As for wool, there has been little business in this staple either in the eastern or western markets.

In Arizona, where most of the early shorn wools have been sold or consigned against advances, there has been some further business to a limited extent for an account of a French combing mill at a price estimated to mean a clean landed cost of 46@47 cents for fairly good fine and fine medium wool of the French combing type.

Advances of 10 to 12 cents are being quoted by eastern dealers for the early shorn fleece medium wools depending upon the condition of the wool and the basis of the sale.

Local Market Prices

In the local market, it is difficult to quote over 50 cents today for fine staple territory wool or bright Ohio delaine wools, although some houses are asking more money.

This means about 20 cents for Ohio delaine. Ohio half-blood is quotable at about 21 cents, at which price a little wool has been sold. For three-eights combing 19 to 20 cents is quoted and for quarter-blood combing about 18 to 19 cents. Best territory half-blood combing is quotable around 50 cents clean basis; three eighths combing at about 45 cents and quarters at not over 40 cents for the best wools.

Fine clothing Ohio is quotable at about 17 cents and half-blood and medium clothing at about 18 cents.

Noils are the big bright spot in the market. Fine clear, white noils have been sold at as high as 42 cents, which is little short of remarkable, when it is considered that some fine medium stapled wools could be bought at about this same price, scoured basis.

The foreign markets keep fairly steady. Bradford and the Continental consuming centers, although not especially active are fairly steady, on the basis of the closing rates in the London sales.

Advices from the primary markets indicate little change there with rather moderate buying. Merinos are possibly a bit firmer at the sale in Geelong for the best wools. Good 64-70s combing wools may be had at about 30@31 cents, clean basis, landed in bond, Boston.

FOREIGNERS BUYING STOCK

Wall Street hears there has been a fair amount of odd lot buying of American stocks recently for foreign account. The bulk of the orders have been coming through important banking institutions, it is said.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION

Net profits of $8,816,367 for 1931 were reported today by the American Light & Traction Company equivalent to $2.89 a share on the common stock, compared with $10,335,937 or $3.44 a share in 1930.

DRAPER CORPORATION

Although the Draper Corporation issues no earnings figures, Mr. B. H. Bristow Draper, president, states that earnings during 1931 from manufacturing operations after normal depreciation, and including income from securities were equal to slightly more than $4 a share on the 350,000 no-par shares.

BRITISH FINANCES

LONDON, March 23—British Exchequer receipts during the week ended March 19 totaled £24,665,980 and expenditures £19,866,952. Floating debt on that date was £594,325,000.

PARK & TILFORD LOSS

A net loss of $288,008 for 1931 was reported today by the Park & Tilford Company, compared with net profit of $124,562 or 97 cents a share in 1930.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	35	34½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	23	23
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	21½	21⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	86½	85¼
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	19½	19½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	79¼	79
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	37	37
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	68	68
Amer Inter 5½s '49	70	70
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	61⅛	61⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89¼	89¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101½	101
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	103⅞	103
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103	102¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	100	99⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	100⅛	100
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103⅞	103⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92½	92
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	80	80
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76¼	76⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	68⅛	68
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	57⅝	57⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	83½	83½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88	87
Atch T&SR 4s '05	82	82
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91	91
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	81½	81½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	60½	60¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	93	92¾
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	100	100
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	80½	80½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	45	44¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	75	75
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	90	90
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	68	68
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103¼	102¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	93¾	93¼
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	70	70
Boston & Maine 5s '55	70	70
Boston & Maine 5s '67	70	70
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	12¾	12¾
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	36	36
Bklyn City 1st	66⅝	66⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	89½	89¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	99	99
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	96¼	96¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	52	51
Bur Cr N 5s	81	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	80¾	80¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	81⅜	81¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	80¼	80¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	86¼	86¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	87	86⅜
Can North deb 7s '40	98⅜	98½
Can Pacific deb 4s	62½	62½
Can Pacific 5s '54	81¼	79
Cen Hud Gas 5s	100	99⅞
Certainteed 5½s '48	36⅞	36⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47	61	60⅜
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	83¼	83¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	100½	100½
Ches & O 4½s B	84¾	84¾
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	81	81
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	87	87
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	14	14
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	50	50
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	7¾	7¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	40	39¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	27½	27¼
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	83	83
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	48½	48½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	36	34½
Chicago St L Pitts 5s	100	100
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100¼	100⅛
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98½	98½
Childs Co 5s '43	27	24
Chile Copper 5s '47	57⅛	57
Cin Un T 5s Rct	98⅜	98⅜
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	68	67½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	80¾	80
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	93¼	93¼
Colo Industrial 5s '34	57¾	57¾
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	64	64
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	81	81
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	90	90
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105¼	105¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	20	19¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	94¾	94⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¼	104
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100¾	100¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	25	24¼
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	1⅝	1⅝
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101¾	101⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83⅞	83⅞
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	91½	91½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	27⅜	27⅝
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	37¾	37½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92½	92½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅝	101⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100½	100
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	81	80½
Dold Packing 6s '42	54⅛	54⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96½	96⅛
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	45	44½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	37¾	37¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	38	38
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	20	20
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	94½	94½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	45½	45½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅜	101¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '53	76	76
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3	2½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	79½	79½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95¼	95⅛
Great Northern 4¼s '61	82	82
Great Northern 7s '36 A	92¾	92
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	35⅛	35⅛
Housatonic 5s '37	88	88
Houston Oil 5½s '40	53⅜	53⅜
Hudson Coal 5s '62	33¼	33¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	62	62
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102	102
Ill Central 4s '52	52¼	52¼
Ill Central 4s '53	41⅛	41⅛
Ill Central 4¾s '66	41⅛	40⅞
Ill Central 6½s '36	68¾	68¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	41¾	41
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99	98½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	81¼	81
Inland Steel 4½s B '78	81	80½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	44½	44
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	29	28¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	28	27¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	55	54¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	54¾	54
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	42	40¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	73	72
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	62½	62
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	56	54
Int Paper 6s '55	32½	32⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	40	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	45½	45½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	40¾	40¾
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	54	54
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	96½	95½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	68½	66½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84¾	84¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	85	85
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	80	80
Kings Co Lt 6s '54	120½	120½
Laclede Gas 5½s 'S3 C	71	70
Laclede Gas 5½s D	70¼	70¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	10¼	9⅞
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	51½	50½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	65	65
Loew's Inc 6s '41	87½	87
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	45	44
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	98⅞	98⅞
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	75	75
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	40⅛	40
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	90½	90
Meade 6s '45 ww	49¾	49¾
Metro Water 5½s '50	47½	46
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95¾	95¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	92	91½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	61	61
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	73¾	73⅛
Mo K & T adj 5s '67	46	46
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	69	69
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	31	30½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	47¼	46¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	46½	46¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	46¼	46¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	47	46⅜
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	32	31⅜
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	15½	15½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	82¼	82¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75	75
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94¼	94⅛
Nat Steel 5s	78⅜	78¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	84	84
New Eng T&T 5s '52	103½	103
N O T & M 5½s '56	34½	34½
N O T & M 5s C	31½	31½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	75	75
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	73¼	73¼
NYCGHR 4½s N	65	65
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	64¾	64¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	72	71
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	34½	34
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	36½	36
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	65	63
NY Dock Co 5s '38	38	38
NY Edison 5s '44	102⅞	102¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109⅝	109
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '47	62	62
NY NH&H 4½s '67	71¼	71
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	93½	93½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	44	43
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	54¼	54¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95⅜	95⅜
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99⅞	99¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	89	89
Norf & W con 4s '96	89½	89½
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	91	91
North Am Co 5s '61	86¼	86
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	86¾	86
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	87	87
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59	59
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	74⅞	74⅞
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	73	73
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	84½	84½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96¾	96¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	102	102
Otis Steel 6s '41	39	39
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100¾	100¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	46	45½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	68	68
Paramount Fam Ls 6s '47	50½	50
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	75½	75½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	88	87¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	87	87
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	96⅞	96⅞
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84⅞	84⅞
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	88½	88½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¼	100¼
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	75¼	75¼
Pere Marquette 5s '56	61¾	60
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	53	53
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	55½	55½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	88⅛	88⅛
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	45	44
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	90	90
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	55	55
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	59½	59
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	26¾	26¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70	70
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	48	48
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	61	61
St Louis I&M&S 4s R&G div '33	69½	69
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	25	24½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	20	19⅞
St Louis SW con 4s '32	85	83¼
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	45¼	45
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '73	97	97
Shell Pipe 5s '52	71⅛	71¼
Shell Union 5s '47	66¾	65
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	66	65
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	94	94
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	89½	89½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92½	92½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97½	97½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	86⅜	86⅜
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	79	78½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69	65	64¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	64	64
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	50	50
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101½	101½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	92	92
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101⅝	101½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	74¾	74¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	78	77⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47⅝	47⅝
Third Ave 5s '37	90½	90
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅝	100½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¾	101¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	97⅛	97⅛
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	99	99
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92½	92⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	76⅝	76⅝
US Rubber Co 5s '47	37½	36
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	83½	83½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	33	32
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	34½	34
Vanadium 5s '41	53	53
Walworth 6s '45	20	18
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	29¾	29¾
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	102½	102½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	25½	25
Warren Bros 5s '41	36	36
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101	101
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100¾	100½
Western Maryland 4s '52	56½	56½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	61⅛	61⅛
Western Union R E 4½s '50	66¼	66¼
Western Union 5s '51	66	64½
Western Union col 5s '38	83½	83½
Western Union 6½s '36	88	87
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	59¼	59⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68½	68½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Mar23	Last Mar22
3½s '47	99.30	99.21	99.30	99.20
1st 4¼s '47	100.14	100	100.14	100.11
4th 4¼s '38	100.31	100.29	100.29	100.27
4th 4¼s reg	100.30	100.27	100.27	100.23
US 3s '5	90.16	90 5	90.16	90.7
US 3½s '49	92.10	92.6	92.9	92.6
US 3½s '43 March	95.24	95.16	95.18	95.16
US 3½s '43 June	95.16	95.16	95.16	95.20
US 3½s '47	94.30	94.28	94.28	94.28
US 3½s '56	98.2	97.26	97.26	97.22
US 4s '54	100.24	100.20	100.24	100.20
US 4¼s '52	103.4	103	103.2	103.00

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	36⅞	36½		
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	81	81		
Akershus 5s '63	61⅞	61⅞		
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	46½	46		
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	7½	7½		
Antioquia 7s A '45	10	10		
Antwerp 5s '58	75	74		
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	48½	46		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	52½	51		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	51	51		
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	51½	51		
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	52½	51		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	52¼	51		
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	52	52		
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	51	51		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	52½	51½		
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	51½	51½		
Australia 4½s '56	54¾	54		
Australia 5s '55	59½	58¾		
Australia 5s '57	59	58½		
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	53¾	52		
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	95	94		
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	28½	28½		
Austria (Upper) 7s '43	30	30		
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	34¼	34¼		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	87¼	87⅛		
Belgium (King 6½s '49	93	93		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	99¼	99⅛		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	99¾	99¾		
Berlin (City) 6s' 58	23⅜	22¾		
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	24⅞	24⅞		
Belin Elec 6½s '51	33	32¼		
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	34	32		
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	29⅞	29⅞		
Berlin Elec 6s '55	29¾	29¾		
Bogota (City) 8s '45	10	9		
Boliiva (Rep) 7s '69	6	6		
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102⅛	102⅛		
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	21⅛	21		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	24	23¾		
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	23	23		
Brazil (US) 8s '41	26	26		
Bremen 7s '35	35½	35		
Brisbane 5s '58	41	41		
Budapest (City) 6s '62	22¼	22		
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	31	31		
Buenos Aires 6s Provo 6½s '61	31¼	30½		
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	11¼	11		
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93	93		
Canada (Dom) 5s '60	79⅝	79¼		
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95⅞	95⅜		
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	16	16		
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	26¾	26¾		
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	15½	15½		
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14	14		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	12½	12½		
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	34½	34½		
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	18½	18½		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	25½	25½		
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	23⅜	23⅜		
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	35¾	35¾		
Cuba (Rep) 5s (04) '44	89½	89½		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75	75		
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	69	68¾		
Denmark (King) 6s '42	86½	86½		
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	64	64		
Dutch El sf 6s '62	86	86		
Estonia Bank 7s '67	36½	36½		
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	83½	83½		
Frankfort 6½s '53	24½	24½		
French (Rep) 7s '49	115	114⅝		
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116¾	116¾		
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	32¾	32¾		
German 7s '49	58	57		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	36½	35¾		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	33½	33		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	33¾	32½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	37	37		
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	24½	24½		
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	33	32½		
Germ Gen Elec 6s '45	34⅜	33½		
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	40¼	40¼		
Germ Gov Inc 5½s '65	24½	23½		
Greek 6s '68	32½	32½		
Hamburg 6s '48	28	28		
Harpen 6s '49 ww	38	38		
Helsingfors 6½s '60	47¼	47¼		
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	24	24		
Hungary Mun 7s '46	22⅝	22⅝		
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	24½	24½		
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	89½	89½		
Italy (King) 7s '51	90¼	90¼		
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	44⅛	44⅛		
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	60½	60½		
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	69½	68¾		
Karstadt 6s '43	10¾	10¾		
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	23	21½		
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	27¾	27¾		
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102¼	102¼		
Medelin 6½s '54	12½	12½		
Milan (City) 6½s '52	65¾	65½		
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	11½	11½		
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	101½	101½		
New South Wales 5s '57	53⅛	53½		
New South Wales 5s '58	53⅞	52½		
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102¼	102		
North German Lloyd 6s '47	29	29		
Norway (King) 5½s '65	78	77		
Norway (King) 6s '43	81½	81		
Norway (King) 6s '44	81½	81½		
Norway (King) 6s '52	75¼	75¼		
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	50⅛	50⅛		
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100	100		
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	102¾	102¾		
Paris-Orleans 5½s	96⅛	95¾		
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	10½	10½		
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	57	56½		
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	59⅝	59⅝		
Prague (City) 7½s '52	95	95		
Prussia 6½s '51	11⅞	88½		
Prussia 6s '52	28	28		
Queensland (State) 6s '47	69	68		
Queensland (State) 7s '41	88	84		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	34	33		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	33	32¾		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	30¾	30¾		
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	22	22		
Rhinelbe 7s '46	30	30		
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	8	8		
Rome (City) 6½s '52	71⅞	71¾		
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	71	70		
Roumania 7s '59	46	45¾		
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	59	59		
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	40¼	40¼		
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	23½	23½		
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	28½	28½		
Sierbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	41	41		
Siemens 6½s '51	48	48		
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	42⅞	42⅞		
Soissons (City) 6s '36	101½	101½		
Sydney 5½s '55	46¾	44		
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	86	85		
Swiss Government 5½s '46	102	102		
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	49⅝	49⅝		
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	98½	98¼		
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	54⅜	54		
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	50¼	50⅛		
Tyrol 7s '52	44¼	44¼		
Tyrol 7½s '55	51	51		
Uijgawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	61¼	61¼		
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	100⅛	99⅞		
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	20¼	20¼		
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	20½	20½		
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	21⅞	21⅞		
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	30¾	30¾		
Vienna 4s '53	62¾	62¾		
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	87	86⅛		
Westphalia El 6s '53	21	21		
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	58¼	57⅝		

COTTON MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—An early decline in Cotton under a continuation of yesterday's selling movement promoted by relatively easy Liverpool cables, was followed by partial recoveries on covering and trade buying. The volume of business tapered off on the bulges, however, and the mid-afternoon market was quiet with prices ruling about 4 to 6 points net lower.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier has omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred due at this time.

More Indications Of Better Times

IN INCREASING measure evidences are accumulating which show that constructive forces are gathering strength. Freight loadings for the week ended March 12 showed an increase of 16,042 cars to 575,481, the highest for any week this year to date. Rubber consumption by American manufacturers in February increased 7.3 per cent over January, contrary to the usual seasonal decline. Lumber orders in the week ended March 4 exceeded production by 44 per cent.

In Michigan, employment as of Feb. 15 showed an increase of 1.9 per cent over that of the 15th of the preceding month. Average weekly earnings of employees in 422 establishments increased 2.9 per cent in the monthly period, while weekly earnings of 75 automotive companies increased 4.4 per cent in February over the preceding month. Data from two cities in Connecticut, New Haven and Meriden, show employment gaining, the former city reporting a rise of about 31,000 in man hours over January.

Chicago Steel Trade

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

MISS FRANCES SHOP
Thrifty Shopping in Exclusive Atmosphere
Do You Demand Wide Choice?
Nowhere in Newark or New York will you find assembled a more complete selection of what Montclair women wear than is shown here. Not a collection for cosmopolitan New York . . . nothing but what is appropriate for Montclair.
470 Bloomfield Avenue, MONTCLAIR
Phone Montclair 2-0449

Silver
Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made. Also to order.
49 CHURCH STREET

Phone 2-4011
GROCERIES
THE HUB, 718 Bloomfield Ave.
W. W. MYERS, Prop.
Free Delivery Fine Quality Low Prices
Vegetables and Fruits
Large Assortment of Heinz Products

Wellmont Haberdashers
offer a fine selection of Gifts for Gentlemen.
MANHATTAN SHIRTS, FOWNES GLOVES, DOBBS HATS, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC NECKWEAR.
Wellmont Theater Building

MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

HENKE'S *Inc.*
JEWELERS Established 1889
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Try our Special Laundry Service
Very Reasonable
Sundried Hand Laundry
646 Valley Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Mtclr. 2-1092

HERRMAN BROTHERS
INTERIOR DECORATORS
48 GREENWOOD AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-6717
Upholstering Slip Covers Draperies — *Cabinet Making Fine Furniture Refinishing*

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We are having some very interesting specials on Caviar, Paté de Foie Gras, Anchovies, Sardines, all types of Biscuits for Canapes and Hors d'Oeuvres, etc.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Full line of
TYCOS THERMOMETERS
26 South Park St. Montclair N J.
Near Church Street

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J. Phone Mtclr. 2-6870

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KNIERING BROS. INC.
FUEL
COAL, OIL, COKE, WOOD

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SWANSON & STEHLI
One of Newark's Foremost Electrical Stores
A Real Gift Shop
RADIOS OF LEADING MAKES
Westinghouse, G. M., Philco, Atwater Kent
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Manning - Bowman Electrical Appliances, including GIFTS suitable for all occasions.
THE BEST IN ELECTRICAL REFRIGERATION
Sold on Convenient Terms
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MOTOR REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS
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Telephone: Nassau 4-9016-W
37 Orange Heights Avenue, West Orange
9-11 a. m. daily

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$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
249 MAIN STREET Opp. Public Service
Orange 3-0880

ABBOTT-HOGAN, *Inc.*
Cleaners and Dyers
575 Scotland Road, Orange

W. L. Douglas Shoes
McGOWAN'S
Since 1865
189 MAIN ST., ORANGE
Open Evenings

FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Foods, etc.
Phone 3-7055 183 Main St., Orange

The MORRIS SHOP
New Spring Suits and Top Coats
Now on Sale
COR. MAIN AND DAY STS., ORANGE

SOUTH ORANGE

YOUR MONEY
will buy more when judiciously spent.
Your Consultation
is cordially invited regarding any problem of INTERIOR DECORATION
HARRIET E. ACH
A. I. I. D.
INTERIOR DECORATOR
122 SO. ORANGE AVE. So. Or. 2-7945
SOUTH ORANGE 2-5825

BOCKOVEN
Florist
SO. ORANGE AVE. AT CENTER ST.
SOUTH ORANGE

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE (Continued)

Irene's
FLOWER SHOP
FLORAL ARTISTS
126 SO. ORANGE AVE., SO. ORANGE
SO. OR. 2-8881

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Specializing in
Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Wilson S. Brower Co., Inc.
Successors to MUZZY BROTHERS
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Prices reasonable We call for and deliver
MIDLER'S
Sherwood 2-3988
TAILOR AND FURRIER
CLEANING—DYEING—ALTERATIONS
498 Twelfth Ave., cor. E. 32d St., near 32d.
PATERSON, N. J.

Chas. Moshier, Jr.
Distributor for
Pratt & Lambert and Valspar
Paints and Varnishes
FREE DELIVERY
Sherwood 5221 61 BROADWAY

PLAINFIELD

Tel. 6-4098 Seventh & Park Ave.
Park Stores Market
EVERYTHING FOR THE TABLE
Superior Grocery
Fruits and Vegetables
Quality Meats
Dairy Products

MARINE SHOP
PHONE
CLEANERS 6-0707 DYERS
627 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3100

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

ANN MARIE
Beauty Specialist and Barber Shop
Shampoo and Wave, 65 Cents
Facial, 50 and 65 Cents
Hair Cutting for Ladies and Gentlemen, 50c
Children's Haircutting 40 cents
Manicure 35c
1109 SOUTH AVE., nr. Netherwood Station
Tel. 6-10026

Blossom Hill Farms
Grade "A" Raw Milk and Cream
Produced Under Rigid Standards of Cleanliness.
DAILY DELIVERIES IN PLAINFIELD
Visit our farm at Lebanon
M. J. Sheridan Jr. Phone 272 Lebanon, N. J.

QUALITY
COAL
N. MEYERS & SONS Tel. 6-1911
303 WEST FOURTH ST., Plainfield, N. J.

G. CLARK M. McEWEN
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
ANY GARMENT FITTED
Phone 6-2182
185 EAST FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

HACK. 2-0067
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
E. S. CARR, Inc. RIDGEFIELD PK.
Tel. Teaneck 6-8700 Hack 3-1231
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
FRONT and WATER ST.
TEANECK, N. J.
Bergen County's Largest Laundry
Please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

R. G. RADIO CO.
"STROMBERG-CARLSON"
and All Standard Makes
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
175 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-0043

Mrs. ANNA TUKEY
Gossard Specialist
GRADUATE
CORSETIERRE
221 Main St. Hack 2-8012

RIDGEWOOD

Tel. Ridg. 6-6097 135 So. Highwooy Ave.
Sedgewick Nursery
GLEN ROCK, N. J.
EASTER SUGGESTIONS
Terrariums, Fern Dishes, Hanging Baskets, Oxalis, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Annuals and Perennials.
Lawn and Garden Maintenance.

E. S. BARRY
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109 East Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. 63630-3631

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EASTER APPAREL
DRESSES—COATS—HATS
GLOVES
Moderately Priced

Adickes Confectionery
Home Made Ice Cream and Candy also
Complete Line Schrafft's Chocolates
Tasty, wholesome, light lunches served at all hours.
51 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE. Tel. 6-2204

Fresh Dressed Poultry
STRICTLY FRESH EGGS
Direct from Local Farms
Welti's O. K. Market
WILSEY SQUARE Tel. 6-0037
SIX DELIVERIES DAILY

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

Harper Method Shop
PERMANENT WAVING
NESTLE *REALISTIC*
ANNA H. SMITH Tel 6-1911
14 OAK STREET
Tel. 6-0385-W Res. 6-5292-W

Ridgewood Leather Store
22 SOUTH BROAD STREET
BERTRAM GRACE, *Propr.*
Complete line Luggage, Leather Goods, Dog Supplies, Chamois, Gloves, Overalls.

SUMMIT

Elite Delicatessen
SERVICE *QUALITY*
DEPENDABILITY
359 SPRINGFIELD AVE., Summit

WESTFIELD

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
COAL—LUMBER—MILLWORK
MASON MATERIALS
HARDWARE—PAINT

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different place to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO., Inc.
221-223 North Ave. Phone: Westfield 2-1020

Finest Butter and Eggs
OBTAINABLE AT
WINDFELDTS
120 EAST BROAD ST. Phone 2-0402

QUALITY MARKET
EDWARD GETTIS, *Prop.*
110-112 EAST BROAD STREET
Let Us Serve You—As We Aim to Please Our Customers.
All Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-1831—1832

RUSSELL E. DARBY
DRUG STORE
Cor. South and Summit Aves. Tel. 1198
Costa's Ice Cream
Mary Lincoln Candies 70¢ lb

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
BRUNNER'S JEWELER
206 BROAD STREET, WESTFIELD
NEW JERSEY

FRANK SIEVERS
117 BROAD STREET
BAKERY
First Class Bread, Cake and Pies
Established 1919

SHEFFIELD FARMS CO.
National Dairy Product
For Daily Delivery
CALL WESTFIELD 2-1990
56 ELM STREET

"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot"
$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
GLASSERS SHOE STORE
109 EAST BROAD STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

EXQUISITE SPRING STYLES
X-RAY FITTING SERVICE
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

The ALLENTOWN FOOD MARKET
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
MEATS, FISH and POULTRY
Phones 9648—9649
804 HAMILTON STREET

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ALTOONA

When in Altoona, meet me at the
Marigold Tea Room
1126 11TH AVE.

COLUMBIA CONSTRUCTION CO.
General Contractors
Church, Public and Private Building Work
ALTOONA, PA.

GREEN LANTERN TEA ROOM
1112 TWELFTH AVENUE
We Specialize in Home-Cooked Food

BETHLEHEM

BUSH & BULL CORPORATION
Bethlehem's Department Store
BROAD AND MAIN STREETS

ERIE

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1012 WESCHLER AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

Lawrence
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
For Your Winter Cleaning and Dyeing . . . Phone 22-987

Polo and Scarf
COATS
SPECIAL $15
Frost AND Lacey
828 STATE STREET

TRASK PRESCOTT & RICHARDSON CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
Featuring Women's 1932 Silk Dresses, $16.50

MONARCH
Food Products
CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Mutual 23-637 29 West 7th Street
ERIE, PA.

Kitchen's Tire Service
"We are equipped to render you service surpassed by none."
FIRESTONE TIRES
Oil, Gas, Battery, Brakes
1802 PARADE ST. 1028 Sassafras St.

"We make our own candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us. Leave your order at
PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

JOHN V. LAVER
FLORIST
704 State Street, Erie, Penn.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

The INDICH
RESTAURANT and CAFETERIA
Centrally Located
In the heart of the business, hotel and theatre district.
PEACH at TENTH
(Peach Street Entrance)

931 STATE ST. at TENTH
Careful Conscientious Repairing
MOYER
PERFECT AMERICAN DIAMONDS WATCHES

HARRISBURG

Cream Lilas
The GORGAS STORES
16 N. Third, Walnut and Court
1306 N. Third Street

GEORGE N. BARNES
Second at State
The FERNDELL STORE

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

The Chatter Box Tea Room
839½ LANCASTER AVENUE
BRYN MAWR, PA.
Luncheons, Evening and Sunday Dinners; Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

MEDIA—Moylan

If You Are Interested in
CHOICE COSTUME JEWELRY
Phone
"The Traveling Gift Shop"
FRANCES C. YOUNG Media 1554

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DELICIOUS WAFFLES
Served with Creamed Dried Beef, Melted Cheese, Honey, Maple Syrup.
THE WAFFLE AND COFFEE SHOP
1837 CHESTNUT STREET
Second Floor
MINERVA JUSTICE CANDIES

Teesdale Service
Repairing of All Things
ELECTRICAL
5421 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Phone Sherwood 7664

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

SPRING MILLINERY
Draped to the head or ready to wear, $3.50 up

The FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
Suite 1210 Barker Bldg.
18 W. Chelton Ave.
GERMANTOWN
Phone Tennessee 2224

PITTSBURGH

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TELEPHONE CARRICK 1627
9-12 a. m. daily, except Saturdays.

Eastman Kodak
STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

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Books—Bibles—Stationery
Adjustable Transparent Lesson Markers, $1.50
EASTER CARDS
437 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH
Phone Atlantic 0256

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH (Continued)

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6036 BROAD ST.
7 SHERIDAN
"Everything Good to Eat"
MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
Phone Hiland 3000

SHADY SIDE GROCERY
Telephone Mayflower 3831—3832
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
GEORGE I. KEMMERER 4709 Center Ave.

NICHOLSON
Printing & Bookbinding Company
General Printers
Specializing on Lecture Invitations
342 BOULEVARD OF ALLIES
Phone: Court 2680 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

READING

The Famous
Crystal Restaurant
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home is the Only Competitor
545-547 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

GILES, *the Florist*
123 South Fifth Street
SAY IT WITH FLOWERS

Good Clothing, Furnishings, and Stetson Hats
WEINER'S
EIGHTH & PENN STREETS

The Berks County Trust Co.
"Reading's Progressive Bank"
SERVICE—SAFETY
Name this company as executor under your will.
Main Office: 35-41 No. 6th Street
Penn Street Office: 308 Penn Street
Member Federal Reserve System

MANNING ARMSTRONG
Shoe Fashions
642 PENN STREET
Foot Craft Shoes Exclusively

SCRANTON

LAST CALL
Motor Vehicles Must Be Inspected Before March 31
Have your inspection made at one of our Official Inspection Stations located at 413 Adams Avenue and 409 Wyoming.
POLLER MOTOR COMPANY

MUELLER'S
MACARONI and SPAGHETTI
Can Be Purchased at the
NAYAUG MARKET
Groceries—Meats—Fruits—Vegetables
410 MADISON AVENUE Phone 2-1751

Chamberlain Paint Co.

Visit our new department. See the display of wall paper. Decorated vases, trays and lamp shades.
334-336 ADAMS AVE.

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Insurance with Service
Home—Car—Furniture
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING
1923 NO. MAIN

H. A. Riefenberg
Plumbing, Tinning and Steam Heating
621 LINDEN STREET 5886

Harper Method Shop
Shampooing, Facials, Manicuring, Waving, Cosmetics.
A Beauty Service for Particular People.
Mrs. LAURETTA BAUMGARDNER
501 Dime Bank Building Tel. 4-2136

Visit our display room during Our 35th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, March 21 to 26. Every woman will receive a useful souvenir.
HOWER & STENDER
General Contractors and Lumber Dealers
1001 MADISON AVE. Phone 6214

SEWICKLEY

BOREM'S HARDWARE
"Across from the Theatre"
PITTSBURGH Paint Products
Glass Paints Varnish Lacquer Brushes

Buhl SEWICKLEY
on your PORTRAIT means more than a mere photograph.
THORN and CHESTNUT STS.
Sewickley 586

HUGH A. McMASTER
Incorporated
Flowers of Quality
Daily Deliveries in Pittsburgh
417 BROAD STREET
Tel. Sewickley 788

FOX'S
GLACIER-MINTS

Campney's Grocery
"The best place to market after all"
Tel. Sewickley 1404-05-06-07

UPPER DARBY

Bell Phone, Boulevard 197
Gerber's Shoe Service
69th Street Theatre Building
Rear of Theatre
Shoes Called For and Delivered

LEWIS BROS.
formerly
TERMINAL MEAT MARKET
PRIME MEATS
Fresh Dressed Poultry
Delivery Service call Blvd. 673-674
Garrett Road 7054

PENNSYLVANIA

UPPER DARBY (Continued)

Boulevard 798
A. L. HELD, *Inc.*
Electrical Appliances for The Home
7059 Garrett Road

UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

Figure Personality
Achieve It This Modern
Individual Way

NuBONE Foundation Garments
Boned with the famous Nu-Bone woven wire stay. Guaranteed against rust or breakage.
NuBONE CORSET SHOP
MARIE A. WARREN, Upper Darby
Clrbrk 2339-W
1831 Chestnut St., Rit. 1759
Allentown Shop, 742 Hamilton 3-3420
Opening for refined women to represent NuBone Co. in Pennsylvania and New Jersey
Telephone CLEARBROOK: 6649-W

WANDA J. DICKERSON
Hand Made Bouclé Suits
Personal Instructions in Yarns
4013 TAYLOR AVE.
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TILLES BROTHERS
SELECTED MEATS
Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Canned Goods
Fish and Oysters Every Friday
DREXEL HILL, PA.
Tel. 6570 Clearbrook 6571 4204 Woodland Ave.
DREXEL COURT APTS. Drexel Hill, Pa.

BEAUTICIAN
Eugene Permanent Waving
Hours 9 a. m.-6 p. m. Clearbrook 6687
Tue. & Fri. 9 a. m.-9 p. m. M. B. ALOFF

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

Phone Madison 530
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
Offer their different plans of service for each family budget
Stewart Ave. East of Union Ave.
Lansdowne, West Philadelphia and Suburban collection and delivery.

WILKINSBURG

KISER BROS.
EASTER CARDS
STATIONERY
GIFTS
OPEN EVENINGS 755 PENN AVENUE
WILKINSBURG, PA.

Ser-Vus Company, Inc.
CLEANERS and DYERS
Three Stores for Your Convenience
825 Penn Avenue Franklin 4129
911 Homewood Avenue Franklin 0825
611 Hay Street Franklin 4823

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* WILKINSBURG
Penn Avenue at Wood Street
"A STRONG, SECURE AND DEPENDABLE BANK"

YORK

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA.

C. W. DIETZ
16-18 NORTH SHERMAN STREET
MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENTON, NR. HARROW—Comfortably furnished bedroom & sitting room with board & attendance; bath, constant hot water & home comforts; moderate terms; suit 2 business persons; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-1009, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, constant hot water; single from 45/- double 4 gns Resident proprietor.

SEAFORD—Midst trees & flowers; paying guests received; lovely garden; sea, country; buses pass gate. FUNNELL, The Poplars.

SURREY. GUEST HOUSE—Comfortable & warm for winter; quiet & restful; moderate terms. MISS AINSWORTH. White Lodge, Slindley Heath, LINGFIELD. Phone 172. Lingfield.

SWANAGE, DORSET
Highly recommended Boarding House overlooking sea, bowling green & tennis courts; garage. Phone 145. MR. & MRS. KENT, "Westbury." 10 Rempstone Rd.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—The Links Guest House, uphill; 1 minutes sands, golf; every comfort; garage. Weston 1370. MRS. DOROTHY PAINE.

WORTHING—Small homely boarding house facing sea; good table; permanent visitors received; winter terms. M. HARTLEY, 247 Brighton Rd.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

CROYDON—Guests received for experienced care and attention. Apply THE SUPERINTENDENT, 21 Woodstock Rd., Croydon, Surrey.

ROCKROSE, TONGDEAN AVENUE, HOVE, SUSSEX—Extension now complete. Stations: Brighton or Hove. Tel. Preston 3321.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MANCHESTER — Bungalow, facing links; 3 large beds, 2 entertaining, baths, etc.; kitchen, outside wash-house; possession. Box 160, A. B. MURRAY, 33 Mosley St., Manchester.

PAIGNTON, Woodland Park—Two flats for sale or to let, separate entrances, all modern conveniences; near town and sea. Apply COUCH, 15 Osney Crescent.

WHITSTABLE, Kent.—Bungalow, near sea; detached; freehold; 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, scullery, bath, electricity, gas, geyser; nice, well-stocked garden; or would let. Apply MR. HUTTON, 33 Manor Way, Barnehurst, Kent.

HOUSES TO LET

MALVERN HILLS—Small, sunny, comfortably furnished house; bath, electric light; garage available. Apply MRS. WICKHAM, "Glendower," Upper Colwall, Herefordshire.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

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Samuel Slater

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
1768—1835

Born at Belper, Eng., he acquired a thorough knowledge of cotton spinning through an apprenticeship of six years served in that industry. Feeling that a better opportunity for utilizing his technical knowledge of the subject would be offered him in the United States, he left home when 21, arriving in America about the year 1789.

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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ruskin on "how to read a book" (Mrs. M. G.)—From the hint you supply, we assume that the following quotation from "Sesame and Lilies" is what you are seeking:

> Very ready we are to say of a book, "How good this is—that's exactly what I think." But the right feeling is, "How strange that is! I never thought of that before, and yet I see it is true; or if I do not now, I hope I shall, some day."

What Lord Macaulay said on the subject is here repeated by request of other inquirers:

> When a boy, I began to read very earnestly, but at the foot of every page I read I stopped and obliged myself to give an account of what I had read on that page. At first I had to read it three or four times before I got my mind firmly fixed. But I compelled myself to comply with the plan, until now, after I have read a book through once, I can almost recite it from the beginning to the end.

"With the angels sing:" (Mrs. M. G. A.)—The colon at this place in the poem you cite introduces quoted matter. It would seem rhetorically proper, then, for "sing" to take a falling inflection.

All-power (Miss M. G. H.)—Your question regarding the accent in this hyphenated word has been referred to the publishers of Webster's. Their reply follows: "The hyphenated word 'all-power' is pronounced *aul'-pou-er* (secondary stress on second syllable), but such compounds generally have what is called 'shifting accent,' that is, accent that properly varies with the position of the word in the sentence."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Florence (Ala.) Herald: Some of our foreign investments may not be entirely sound, but they nevertheless have the appearance of permanency.

Los Angeles Times: Shoes would be worth wearing if for no other reason than the way they make a man enjoy taking them off.

Dallas News: The only good thing about living in the arctic, where the days are six months long, is that a golfer can play 18 holes and get home before dark.

Key to Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Answer to Word-Squares Puzzle.

HAND	MAIL
ALOE	ANNO
NONE	INTO
DEEP	LOOK

In Lighter Vein

What's In a Word?

The elections which have just taken place in the Irish Free State recall an amusing incident which occurred when the first elections, after the signing of the treaty, were in progress. A voter, wishing to have her day free, went to the polling booth early to record her vote, and was passing into a booth when the soldier on guard hastily stopped her. "Don't go in there, miss," he said, "they're all inebriates in there."

"Inebriates!" she said in a shocked voice. "Yes, ma'am," he answered, "not one of 'em can read or write."

Better to Smile

It is better to smile
Than to scowl any time,
It makes life pleasant
And keeps it in rhyme.
The scowler is always
A man you pass by;
It is very much better
To smile than to sigh.
It is better to smile
Than to scowl if you lose;
To laugh, not resent,
If someone abuse.
To scowl and to grumble
Will make you feel worse;
It is better to smile
Than your worries rehearse.

It is better to smile
When things seem wrong;
To drown old depression
In a flood of song.
No matter what happens
You can make it worth while,
If you turn from vexation
And wear a bright smile.

—*Grenville Kleiser, in Palm Beach Times.*

Passing Show

"But you have no tires on your car!"

"We don't need any. By the time we get it started we have to go home."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

ERRORS, like straws, upon the surface blow. He that would search for pearls must dive below.

—DRYDEN

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sunshine and Happiness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lyons, Colorado

THE friends of little Mrs. X——, who resides in a small town in the Colorado Rockies, contend that there is only one side to her clouds and that is the bright side. Characteristic of her viewpoint is her happy attitude concerning the rather meagerly furnished little one-room house she calls home. It is a north exposure and so overshadowed by taller buildings that it is deprived of sunshine throughout the winter months. A little front window, brightly curtained with crisp, white muslin, looks out on a none too cheerful street in a not too well kept section of the little village. But she is more than content in her ownership of the little cottage and in possession of the simple things that make up her life.

On a cold, bright winter morning a short time ago, a friend went to call on her. As she approached she noted that all of the snow was melted and the unpaved street was dry on the opposite side of the way, where the sun shown brilliantly, while here in the shade of the north exposure ice was heaped high in the gutter and the atmosphere was chill and damp.

The visitor was somewhat oppressed by the bleak dreariness of the location, but as she was let into the cheerful room she lost this feeling immediately in the warmth of the cheery welcome she received. As she arose to depart, however, the thoughts of the guest turned to the apparently unfriendly situation of the little house and she ventured:

"Don't you find this side of the street a little drear and cheerless in the winter time?"

"Oh, my dear one, no," answered the little Mrs. X—— with her brightest smile. "Rather, I am almost inclined to feel sorry for the people on the other side of the street. See," she urged, going to the window and pulling aside the curtain, "from my window I get all of the benefit and beauty of their wonderful sunshine, while, when they look out, they see only the shadow, the ice and the snow."

The Children's Corner

A Party for An Old Friend

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A TAP-TAP-TAP at the front door of the Scroggins home in Ulmus Americana (American elm), Boston Common, sent Mr. Scroggins smiling to open it.

"Dear, dear!" he said, "if it isn't Mr. Gove."

It was indeed none other—Mr. Gove, the Only Minstrel Left, with wide-topped boots, gay hat and feather and a tiny violin. Scroggins shook Mr. Gove's hand and patted his shoulder warmly. He called Mrs. Scroggins and she added her smile and curtsies to the greetings.

"You're welcome again," said Mrs. S. to the minstrel squirrel, "and I only hope we'll hear many tunes."

Mister Gove tossed his hat with its feather on a chair and tucked his little violin under his chin. Such tripping, scampering music never was heard. He played and played, until Mrs. Scroggins could keep still no longer and moved in a circling dance about the room. Mr. Scroggins seized her around the waist. Mr. Gove played faster and faster. The Scrogginses whirled faster and faster. The minstrel played and played. It really seemed as though the rooms were twirling with the music. With a final flourish of his bow Mr. Gove stopped playing. Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins stopped whirling and dropped into chairs, panting and laughing.

Mrs. S. was the first to recover. "This begins a party," said she.

Scroggins clapped his hands. Mr. Gove bowed.

"Scroggins," said Mrs. S., "you get the guests. I'll find food. And I'll put it in tiny baskets of green and pink and lavender, one basket for each guest."

Mr. Gove bowed low again and put his violin on the dining room table. "I'll help Mrs. Scroggins," he said. Mr. Scroggins thought that would be fine and that everything in fact was looking promising. He was out of the door in no time—and there on the doorstep was Fib, the chieftain of sparrows! Fib is the best sparrow on Boston Common for getting guests to a party. He flew off with the news of Mr. Gove and baskets, and it was no time at all before Commoners began to arrive. Sparrows. Pigeons, Florrie. The Squifflefrees. Osmun, Mr. S.'s nephew. And many others.

It was quite wonderful that there were baskets for all, tiny ones filled with things that guests like, delicious bits of food.

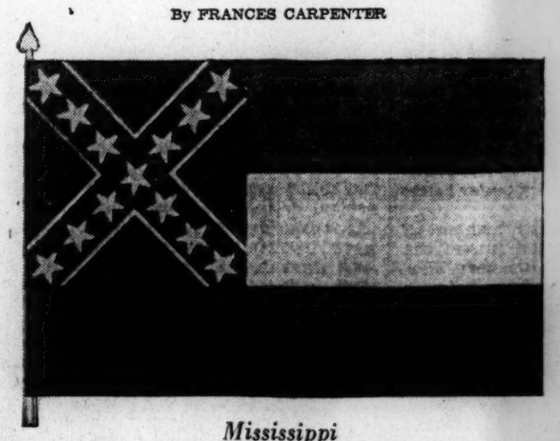
Most of the party consisted of singing and hearing Mister Gove's violin playing. Everyone loved it. Several asked him why he visited the Common so seldom.

"I have much traveling to do," he said, "for I'm the Only Minstrel Left."

Mister Scroggins made a speech about Mister Gove. Mister Gove played a bit of music especially for Mister Scroggins. All the guests cheered. It was one of the best parties ever held on the Common for an old friend.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER



Mississippi

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Directions: Cut out and paste on a stiff piece of paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The three horizontal stripes should be white, red and blue, beginning red at the bottom. The square in the corner has a St. Andrew's cross of blue with white stars on a background of red. The staff should be yellow.

Two Indian words "Missi-sepe" are thought to have given this State its name. These mean "Great river" or "Father of Waters" and refer to the great stream that borders Mississippi on the west. Mississippi has three nicknames. It is called the "Bayou State," the "Eagle State" and the "Magnolia State."

The motto of Mississippi is the Latin, "Virtute et Armis," which means "By valor and arms." The children of Mississippi have chosen the magnolia as their state flower.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the twentieth star in the American flag stands for Mississippi.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Georgia has twice as many people under 20 years of age as Vermont?

More than half of the population of the United States carries some form of life insurance?

The lowest reading of a weather station at Oimekon, Siberia, registered 85 degrees below zero?

A Bisbee, Arizona, fuel dealer is said to use pack burros to deliver coal and wood?

While Russia is the largest country in the world China has the largest population?

Chairs were not common until the sixteenth century?

Amboyna burl is considered the world's most expensive wood?

A new device utilizes steam from the locomotive to cool railroad trains?

Valentine sales for 1932 were estimated at from five to seven million dollars?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Half a Bridge Won't Do

THE program of the opponents of the sales tax in Congress is like a bridge that extends only part of the way across a stream. It is good enough as far as it goes, but there isn't enough of it.

Even the sales tax falls a little short of bridging the $1,100,000,000 deficit anticipated by the Treasury Department in the coming year. But where that levy, after concessions made by the House Ways and Means Committee, is estimated to yield $455,000,000, the various special revenues proposed in its place by Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia would yield less than $385,000,000, according to Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury. And this only by including $135,000,000 from an increase to a three-cent rate on letter postage, which could equally well be combined with the sales tax.

The increase of income taxes to war-time rates and of inheritance taxes to something like the British scale, which the insurgents have written into the bill in moves against the sales tax, is not necessarily incompatible with the sales tax either. In fact, some such increases may have to be accepted by the sales taxers in view of the exceptions granted on food, clothing and so forth.

The important question about the income surtaxes and higher inheritance taxes in this instance is their adequacy. The income tax increases are variously estimated to yield from $132,000,000 to approximately $200,000,000, but the sharply shrunken payments now dribbling into the internal revenue offices show that income taxes will not suffice to finish the bridge when incomes themselves are down. The inheritance tax increases are claimed to add $200,000,000.

As to fairness, there is something to be said on both sides of the income tax argument. The insurgents may say that if this is an emergency equivalent to war, then war-time methods of paying the nation's way are warranted. On the other hand, there may be more than a trace of politics in the cry of "Make the wealthy carry the load." And has it been taken into consideration that states have increased their taxes on incomes during the post-war years? Objection is offered that high taxes on earnings may remove an incentive for needed enterprise looking toward business recovery, yet to this some will reply that it may be just as well if less emphasis is given to the big money incentive in American industry. Many also will sympathize with the estate tax in its effect on the distribution of wealth.

But the issue comes back to the main question of whether any practicable addition to the taxes on incomes, taken with stamp taxes on checks, stock transfer taxes and the like, will cover the deficit. It becomes apparent on examination that they would leave the bridge unfinished, ending somewhere in midstream. Perhaps some of the opponents of the sales tax who are proponents of legalized beer for revenue purposes would just as soon have it so, in the hope that Congress might fall off the end of the bridge and get wet.

Congress has indicated clearly that it does not propose to swim the rest of the way in a river of beer. Whether it will ferry the rest of the way on a bale of Government bond issues or accept the sales tax as the most available material at hand to complete the bridge is now to be seen.

Goethe as an Internationalist

THE disarmament conference now under way is a consequence of the desires of innumerable thinkers who in generations past glimpsed a broader internationalism. Among these was Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, whose centennial is being celebrated this week.

In "Wilhelm Meister," Goethe exhorted peoples about to assume the adventures and disasters contingent upon unbridled nationalism, to recognize the wisdom in world union. His social and political philosophies were not popular in his day, but have obtained a better hearing in the present century.

There is sadness in the costly manner in which the world only too often proves the propositions of great men. The Crimean War, the Franco-Prussian War, the wars between Prussia and Austria, between Prussia and Denmark, and finally the World War, were to intervene between the prescience of Goethe and the world's comprehension of his preachments. There is gratification, however, in the fact that the world invariably arrives, perhaps wearied by the routes it elected, but more receptive to improvements.

Goethe, at the threshold of a century characterized by the rapid formation of nations, sought to avoid what came. He was a prophet before the fact, and he declared only strength and understanding were necessary to effect world union.

The masses could not parallel at that time the understanding of the man who wrote "Faust." Today the masses have but to read history and plumb their memories to assess the costs of national antagonisms and to envisage the suffering that would have been obviated had the inchoate nations of Goethe's day turned to world union instead of to the "man on horseback."

A century ago Goethe was right. Few men could wish for greater praise at their centennial. The Disarmament Conference concurring with the centennial of Goethe serves to focus light on the political discernment of the literary artist who more than one hundred years ago urged a program that would have given to history happier pages.

Democracy by Label

WITH a national election just around the corner, the average citizen of the United States is sure to find the customary quiet of his life invaded by the labelmongers. For, in the functioning of America's democratic machinery, labels seem as inevitable as candidates. They are the chief stock in trade of the cheap politician. And "cheap," in this case, is used advisedly. For it is peculiarly the aim of the cheap politician to secure a maximum of public support with a minimum of private reflection. Labels admirably serve such a purpose. They make it possible to have opinions without knowledge; conclusions without premises. Once fixed, they are hard to dislodge. And in the course of a short, sharp political fight, success frequently rides with the politician who does the "fixing" first.

The last decade has witnessed the rise of an entirely new category of labels: "Pacifist," "Communist," "Jingo," "International Banker"—to name but a few. In general, these are epithets rather than descriptions. They represent usually an emotional rather than an intellectual conviction. They are the flags which demagogues of one school or another have found it expedient to wave from their platforms. Since a demagogue on a platform looks to his audience not for understanding but for a response, they serve his purpose admirably.

This susceptibility of the average citizen to the purveyors of slogans is probably one of the inescapable difficulties of democratic government which can only very slowly be overcome. Mr. Norman Angell has pointed out in "The Unseen Assassins" that at the last general election in Great Britain, John Smith, the average voter, was obliged to decide with his vote intricate questions which ranged all the way from free trade and taxation to coal mine acts and prayer book reform. Small wonder that Mr. Smith was a fit subject for the ingenious activities of the slogan maker.

And yet, Abraham Lincoln, a more convinced believer in democracy than some latter-day statesmen, is authority for the statement that "with public sentiment nothing can fail, without it nothing can succeed." Mr. Lincoln's appeal was for a higher sense of responsibility for those whose position gave them the status of opinion makers. In the long run, unquestionably, that is the answer. It is to the press, the churches, the schools that our harassed John Smiths must look for deliverance from the labelmongers.

Some degree of deliverance seems already in prospect. It is likely that, with newspapers more widely read than ever before, and, particularly, with the coming of the radio, the issues of the forthcoming campaign will be more widely discussed than those of any campaign that preceded it. The effect of more labels is likely to diminish before increased discussion. Phrases, ill supported by the facts, grow quickly threadbare with too much use. We can only hope that this campaign's labels will appear early, be intensively employed and drop from mind before November's poll calls the country to a decision.

The Legacy at Shanghai

JAPAN has now produced a full-length apologia of its conduct in the Far East in a book by Mr. K. K. Kawakami, the well-known Japanese correspondent in the United States. Called "Japan Speaks," it is inspired, according to the author, by the complaints of a New York newspaper that, in spite of the fact that "Japan had, in many respects, a good case," she lacked "good publicity."

From the title one would have imagined that Mr. Kawakami would defend Japan's action at Shanghai. But he is too conscious of its implications and potentialities to do so. He allows the official reports to take up most of his sketchy picture of this side of the Sino-Japanese trouble, and proceeds to dull their edge with the comment: "But for them (the Japanese) to go in for 'independent intervention' in the Shanghai region with (its) complicated interests is not only quixotic but foolhardy."

Mr. Kawakami then looks around for a scapegoat. He picks upon "the foreign diehards in Shanghai," suspecting that they "covertly egged on the Japanese, who, blinded by their apparent success in Manchuria, were in a mood to undertake the job which no other power was prepared to do."

That there are foreign diehards in Shanghai is undoubted. That they have long entertained the sneaking hope that Japan would one day "spank" the Chinese Nationalists is also true enough. But in their wildest imaginations they never supposed that the Japanese would be so "quixotic" and so "foolhardy" as to use the neutral Settlement of Shanghai as a base for the "spanking" operations. Such a course must have left them considerably discomfited.

Of what does Shanghai's neutrality consist? First, in keeping Chinese armed forces outside the Settlement; secondly, arising out of the first, in keeping the Settlement from being used as a base of offensive operations against Chinese forces. In any interpretation of Shanghai's neutrality, one obligation cannot go without the other.

It is true that there is no statutory provision for Shanghai's neutrality. But it has had the force of an understanding upheld for nearly a century by Chinese as well as foreigners. From the time of the T'aip'ing Rebellion in the '60's till now, the Chinese have used the area as an asylum when conditions outside became too hot for them. And from that time till now the Settlement has not been used as a base for offensive operations by the regular forces of any one of the powers.

Now that the tumult of battle is over, there is a disposition on the part of the Japanese command to deny that Japan has violated Shanghai's neutrality. But ocular evidence reported day after day is undeniable. It was patent to all in Shanghai.

As Mr. Kawakami implies, Japan's act was the kind of blunder which Bismarck once said was worse than a crime. China may be expected to turn it to her advantage in future negotiations about Shanghai. For, when the present affair arose, the Chinese were pursuing what they call a "revolutionary diplomacy," which consists of obtaining the return of all the "states within a state" that dot the country.

One wonders what reply the powers can make. The least that can be done to palliate the offense is for the Japanese to retire from Shanghai without claiming any of the rewards that usually go with military victory. Happily, this procedure is making great headway in the peace negotiations.

Aid for the British Public School

THE suggestion—revolutionary in British educational policy—has been brought forward that the public schools should join the state system of education, and so render themselves eligible for assistance from national funds. It is true that the public schools are finding times difficult. The new financial conditions have hit the families from which the vast majority of their pupils are drawn very heavily.

In these circumstances, much can be said in favor of the suggestion that has been made. On this side also may be counted the fact that the number of free places in these schools would in consequence be greatly increased. In thus being able to open their doors to the able of all sections of the community, they would be in part returning to their original function, for many of them were founded especially for poor scholars.

On the other hand, one of the most valuable characteristics of British public schools has always been their sturdy independence of outside control. They have been able to thresh out for themselves an ideal of scholarship and manhood, which they have devoted the whole of their curriculum toward attaining. And the verdict of the entire world upon the type which they have turned out has been, on the whole, highly favorable. It is felt that any acceptance of state assistance which interfered with this independence would be in the best interests neither of the schools nor of the nation.

Probably if the public schools ever do qualify for national help, they will insist on being treated in exactly the same way as the British universities, which, though they receive large sums from national resources, are not in any respect subject to outside control.

How to Keep Prohibition

THE unfavorable change which some profess to see in the prohibition situation is largely a matter of noise. The fundamentals of the liquor problem are unaltered. Alcohol is no more and no less damaging to the drinker today than always. Enforcement of the law is being ever more widely carried out. The wets are simply talking loudest. The drys are letting themselves be hushed up. It is more than time the drys, individually and collectively, stood up to speak their convictions.

Witness, for instance, a letter written by a dry Representative in Congress the same day that he voted dry in the recent test in the National House:

> We have received something like a hundred letters and telegrams from home on this test vote, and until today only one in commendation for refusing to sign the petition put forth by the wets. It seems the latter are much more on the job than the drys. But this morning a bunch of telegrams came from church people saying they hoped our vote would suit them. It was heartening to see some signs of activity there.

This legislator comes from one of the large cities of America, where supporters of the prohibition law are to be found in great numbers. To take alone the church people referred to, the members of a single church in his district could have outnumbered in their messages the appeals of the wets. Instead of that, his dry constituency virtually let their case go by default. Save for a single letter, the drys waited until the morning of the vote—by which time doubtless most members of the House already had made their decisions—and then sent their bunch of telegrams. Knowing he would probably have to stand against a determined wet opposition for reëlection within a few months if he did not vote wet, the Representative was practically left to stand alone in determining what to do.

National prohibition was not won that way, and it will not be kept that way. The way the drys of the United States got prohibition was by making themselves heard. The wets and the drys today are like two salesmen trying to sell a customer. In prohibition the drys have the better article than liquor, but they are not showing their goods. On the other hand, the wets are keeping their article out of sight while shouting into the customer's ear in an effort to "high pressure" him.

Individual drys must become better salesmen of prohibition.

Editorial Notes

When Belgium's highest court upheld the Louvain Library officials' opposition to an inscription, "Destroyed by German fury; restored by American generosity," it sustained also the majority opinion of Americans who helped rebuild the war-torn edifice.

The Pontchartrain Railroad, which recently discontinued passenger service between New Orleans and Milneburg, La., is one of the world's shortest, but its record of nearly 102 years without a fatality ranks among the longest.

A song has been written praising the potato as an article of food, for its beauty, and for its humility. If this sort of thing keeps up, however, the potato may not remain so humble very long.

Although one large ocean liner boasts of a dance floor which can be rolled up, many smaller vessels can boast of floors which seem of their own accord to roll up and down.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Biography of an Oklahoman—President Lowell on Manchuria

IF YOU are fifty years old and look thirty-five a biography with its revealing dates is not a pleasant thing to have around. If, in addition, you happen to have made a sudden rise to political eminence just great enough to promise still higher promotion, a "life," written by an admirer, is not usually the most helpful contribution to advancement. People are apt to sniff, say, "Campaign biography, eh?" and wonder what's the next office coveted.

These thoughts occurred to me when someone sent Parker La Moore's biography, "'Pat' Hurley, Story of An American," to my desk. But the story, though brief, turns out to be well worth telling. Out of the curious tangle of Indian nations—Choctaws and Chickasaws—with chiefs bearing most commonplace American names, emerged gradually the State of Oklahoma. Out of the coal mine in which he delved for a living emerged the boy Hurley, seeking an education in a rudimentary school and paying for it by doing a hostler's duties.

Thence he made his way to Washington, where I recall him a student of law, and a very regular attendant at the Saturday night dances given at a hotel close to the Capitol, much patronized by senators and representatives in Congress. A good soldier in the great war, winning his promotions by gallant service, I, as a friend of his, find but one thing in his record I wish could be effaced. Assigned to make a report on the neutrality of the Duchy of Luxembourg, he turned in a document from which I quote one eloquent paragraph:

> Luxembourg is an Arcadia, a few miles smaller than Cheshire, with the population of Edinburgh. We find in it something from every ruler of Rome; the Druid's grove; Cæsar with his legions take us through the forest of Arduenna; Huns ravaged it from end to end; Attila left his name there. It was of the empires of Charlemagne and Charles the Fifth.

So much historic erudition, such rhetorical eloquence in a public document is terrifying. Enough to say that it is not the style that Secretary Hurley adopts in political speech. His talk on Hoover to the Republican National Committee last December is the only piece of telling, hard-hitting advocacy and defense that the suffering man in the White House has yet heard. As a result of it people talk of nominating the Secretary of War for Vice-President—a suggestion which he vigorously repels—or of making him chairman of the Republican National Committee, an appointment which in my judgment would go far toward putting the hope of success into the minds of Mr. Hoover's supporters.

There are those who believe that any backward step on the prohibition question would be fatal. These today are confronted by the spectacle of the Cabinet member, believed to be slated to manage the next campaign, exerting every influence, pulling every wire, to persuade the President to approve a resubmission plank in the platform.

At an official dinner in Tokyo, given by Ambassador Forbes to Secretary and Mrs. Hurley, I sat close to the guest of honor. The formal cup of sake, or rice wine, was presented to him. With a laughing remark to an American seated near, "We don't do this, do we?" he put it aside. I followed him a few weeks after to Manila and was proud of the record he had left there, in sharp contrast to that of three or four United States senators who preceded him. No light indifference to the prohibition law for him!

In London, five years ago, I found him winding up a pleasure trip and getting ready to go home and get into politics. I like to think that some of the things said in our evening there helped him to take the burden of pressing the Hoover claims in a state already tied up for "Charley" Curtis. And, while Mr. La Moore's biography is as adequate as it is premature, I wish the next edition might have a chapter on Pat Hurley as the chairman who conducted the 1932 campaign.

* * *

An article of peculiar timeliness and worth by President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard leads the quarterly Foreign Affairs this month. It is one of the most temperate and objective analyses of the diplomatic situation growing out of Japanese actions in Manchuria and Shanghai that could possibly be written. Some weeks ago President Lowell, with a few associates, offered to the President a memorial urging that if the League of Nations should declare an economic boycott of Japan the United States should coöperate in giving it effect. Instantly the press blazed with headlines, "Lowell Demands Economic Boycott"—a statement far from true. What he asked was that if the League should act, the United States should not sabotage that organization by insisting on its own right to trade with Japan.

Whether devotion to the League or indignation at Japan was President Lowell's motive, I do not know, but I do know that among those who signed his memorial were friends of Japan, who have defended that nation's course, but who have long held that if the League, after due deliberation, sought to impose economic sanctions on a nation charged with inciting war, the United States should not hold aloof. In this instance it is perfectly apparent the League is going to do nothing of the kind.

President Lowell's consideration of Secretary Stimson's proposition that no rights acquired by Japan in Manchuria as the result of the recent hostilities there should be recognized by the United States, is serious and restrained. Had such a policy been upheld in the past "our title to California, part of Arizona and New Mexico to the Philippines and Porto Rico would be without international recognition." But of course the Pact of Paris is not retroactive. Yet one learns of the future by the past and the implication is valid that the Stimson policy, unless more carefully defined and delimited than it is at present, may create friction and be an ever present menace to the peace of nations.

Books of Current Interest

Mrs. Foraker Remembers

I Would Live It Again: Memories of a Vivid Life. by Julia A. Foraker (Mrs. Joseph Benson Foraker). New York: Harper. $3.50.

During his period of office, Senator Joseph B. Foraker was one of the most prominent men in the United States. He had been Governor of his State, a Senator for two terms, a sturdy fighter for the things in which he believed, and even a presidential possibility, although that latter claim to eminence is shared nowadays by so many statesmen, big and little, as hardly to justify citation. The period during which he was in office was a very interesting one in American political history. He came to Washington coincidentally with the first term of William McKinley, and left in 1912, when Roosevelt temporarily smashed the Republican Party. It was a period of big politics and petty issues. This book by the widow of the Ohio Senator is a fascinating volume of political and social reminiscence and gossip, yet leaves one with the impression that the problems with which a statesman of that time had to wrestle, with the possible exception of those growing out of the Spanish War, were of comparatively slight importance.

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Much of Senator Foraker's distinguished service was rendered during the administrations of Theodore Roosevelt. It is quite obvious that the two men were antipathetic. While they strove to get along in peace and amity, clashes came over all sorts of issues. Most bitter of these was the struggle over the so-called Brownsville incident in 1906. I wonder to what extent this affair is recalled after the lapse of twenty-six years. A battalion of Negro troops was stationed at Brownsville, Texas, and naturally was unpopular in that section. It was charged that one night some twenty of these soldiers rode through the town firing their revolvers recklessly, killing one man and injuring others. The whole battalion, including its officers, denied having participated in the riot. But the President, with characteristic impetuosity, ordered the entire battalion discharged without honor.

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Senator Foraker convinced himself that the charges were unfair, and made a savage fight for the undoing of the President's purpose. It may be remembered that one collateral incident was an outbreak by Roosevelt at a Gridiron dinner, on which occasion he violently attacked Foraker, and shook his fist at him, while the Ohio Senator did not fail to use the opportunity to talk back without too much respect for the individual who was at the head of the Federal Government. It was a celebrated case all over the United States for a long time, but the power of the Administration was sufficient to prevent any defeat of the President's purpose. One result, a result which usually affected persons who took issue with President Roosevelt, was that Senator Foraker was barred from the White House, deprived of control of federal patronage in his own State, and so far as the Roosevelt influence was concerned, sent to Coventry.

An interesting contribution to the subject is Mrs. Foraker's specific statement that Roosevelt sent Penrose to see Foraker with a message to the effect that if he would drop the Brownsville fight he would be appointed to a prominent foreign embassy. It is rather interesting to recall that Grover Cleveland, with whom Senator Foraker had always had a controversy over the return of Confederate flags to Southern states, warmly applauded the Ohio Senator's position in this matter.

Perhaps there was no other Administration in which social influence and social weapons were employed so largely for political purpose as that of Theodore Roosevelt. Mrs. Foraker's reminiscences give many amusing illustrations of this, and are particularly interesting in the treatment of the famous diplomatic incident of Bellamy Storer, and of his wife, who came, because of the Roosevelt correspondence, to be known as "My dear Maria." Storer, a rich Cincinnatian, was ambitious for preferment in the diplomatic service. For some reason or other he and his wife became tremendous admirers of John Ireland, the Archbishop of St. Paul, who at that time was a national figure. The Storers decided that he should be made a cardinal, and undertook the somewhat precarious job of pulling wires at the Vatican to that end.

The moment was a singularly unfortunate one for American participation in the personal politics of the Papacy, because delicate negotiations over Roman Catholic interests in the Philippines were under way. Mr. Roosevelt argued and labored with Mrs. Storer in personal letters which were ultimately destined to be widely published, to his mortification. In the end, finding that Mr. Storer, as Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, was charged with having appealed to the Pope to make the Ireland appointment, Mr. Roosevelt abruptly recalled him, and the long-time intimacy between the families ceased. For some time thereafter society people in Washington were divided between the partisans of the Roosevelts and partisans of the Storers, and never the twain did meet at receptions or dinner parties when the hostess knew her social duties.

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One gets from this book striking pictures of Mark Hanna, Dewey, Roosevelt, Taft and the McKinleys. One gets also a view of that social life in Washington which hangs on the outskirts of political life and which is so deeply affected by political intrigues and quarrels. Mr. Foraker's political career came to an end in the face of, although possibly not because of, a savage attack upon him by William Randolph Hearst. The journalist had purchased a number of letters which purported to have been taken from the waste-paper basket and the files of a prominent Standard Oil magnate, John D. Archbold. As published in the Hearst papers, these seemed to indicate that Foraker, while serving in the United States Senate, had been secretly employed on legal business for Standard Oil.

At that time that corporation was the bête noir of American politics, and almost immediately the nation leaped to the conclusion that Foraker was guilty. Even his friend Taft, being then a candidate for election, refused to defend him, and tacitly let it be understood that he did not care to have Foraker on the platform with him. Probably those who remember anything of the politics of that day in the distant past think that Foraker was convicted of unrighteous affiliation with Standard Oil interests. The fact, however, is that the Hearst accusations were thoroughly disproved, and the widow of the statesman who suffered makes this clear in her narrative of the occurrence. Nevertheless, as so often happens when a sensational journalist attacks vigorously in the press, the victim was sent to his political execution.

W. J. A.